

Would you make a good WITNESS?

WHERE were you at 4.30 on Saturday, January 9?

Did you get any letters by the mid-day post last Wednesday week?

Were there any cars parked in your street when you came home last night?

Suppose that you were standing in a witness box. A man's life might depend on the accuracy of your answers to such questions as these.

Have you a good memory? Well-developed powers of observation?

Then answer the three questions given here. It is simple to any one who tried to remember how he spent yesterday. To remember what you did all day last Thursday fortnight is a severer test.

Questions about things which you have done in the past are pure memory tests.

Try these

Which side of the bus or train did you sit on going to work last Friday?

What have you had for luncheon for the last four days?

What is the date of your driving licence?

The question about the cars parked in your street is one which cannot be answered unless you have used your powers of observation.

You can answer a "memory question" with the help of concentrated thought, but it is common experience that the more you think about things which only observation could have told you, the more impossible it becomes to remember them.

Ask any one whether the figures on their drawing-room clock or on the local church clock are Roman or Arabic. Unless they have consciously noticed the figures they will never be able to say, although they may have looked at them every day for years.

What do you observe?

This question is one which can be answered from observation alone. So are these—

Is there a representation of Britannia on a ten-shilling note?

Does your husband strike matches away from or towards himself?

Watch people striking matches. Nearly every man strikes them towards himself. Nine out of ten women strike them away from themselves.

Is the hot-water tap in your bath on the left or the right?

List your furniture

Does the gate of your neighbour's house open inwards or outwards?

How many pieces of furniture are there in your living room? It's astonishing how many people forget some large object when they are giving a list from memory.

Where is the nearest fire-alarm to your house?

Which sock do you habitually put on first?

How many of your friends are left-handed?

Authority Issues Warning Regarding Flu.

A medical writer, in speaking of the after-effects of influenza, or grippé, says: "It is astonishing number of people who have been crippled in health for years after an attack." It is a common thing to hear people date various ailments from an attack of influenza. The proper course is to at once build up and enrich the blood, and thus restore the weakened vitality of the system. Years of actual test have shown that there is no better remedy for this purpose than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Read this typical story:—

"Following a severe attack of influenza," writes Mr. F. H. McMullen, of Belleville, Canada, "I was left in such a weak condition that my friends thought I would not get better. I developed nervous indigestion and my blood got thin and watery. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills brought me back to health and strength. I can honestly say I think them the best blood builder and nerve tonic known."

Besides their great beneficial effect during convalescence after illness, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the logical treatment for the many health troubles which have their origin in an impoverished condition of the blood. Dizziness, premature ageing, palpitation, back pains, rheumatism and its kindred ailments, and the troubles peculiar to women.

Rich, red blood is a vital necessity to men and women; start building up your blood to-day with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the world famous tonic.

REPORT BY ZOE FARMAR & ROBB ON
PARIS SPRING FASHION SHOWS



Day dresses have high necks and lots of trimming

TRENDS:

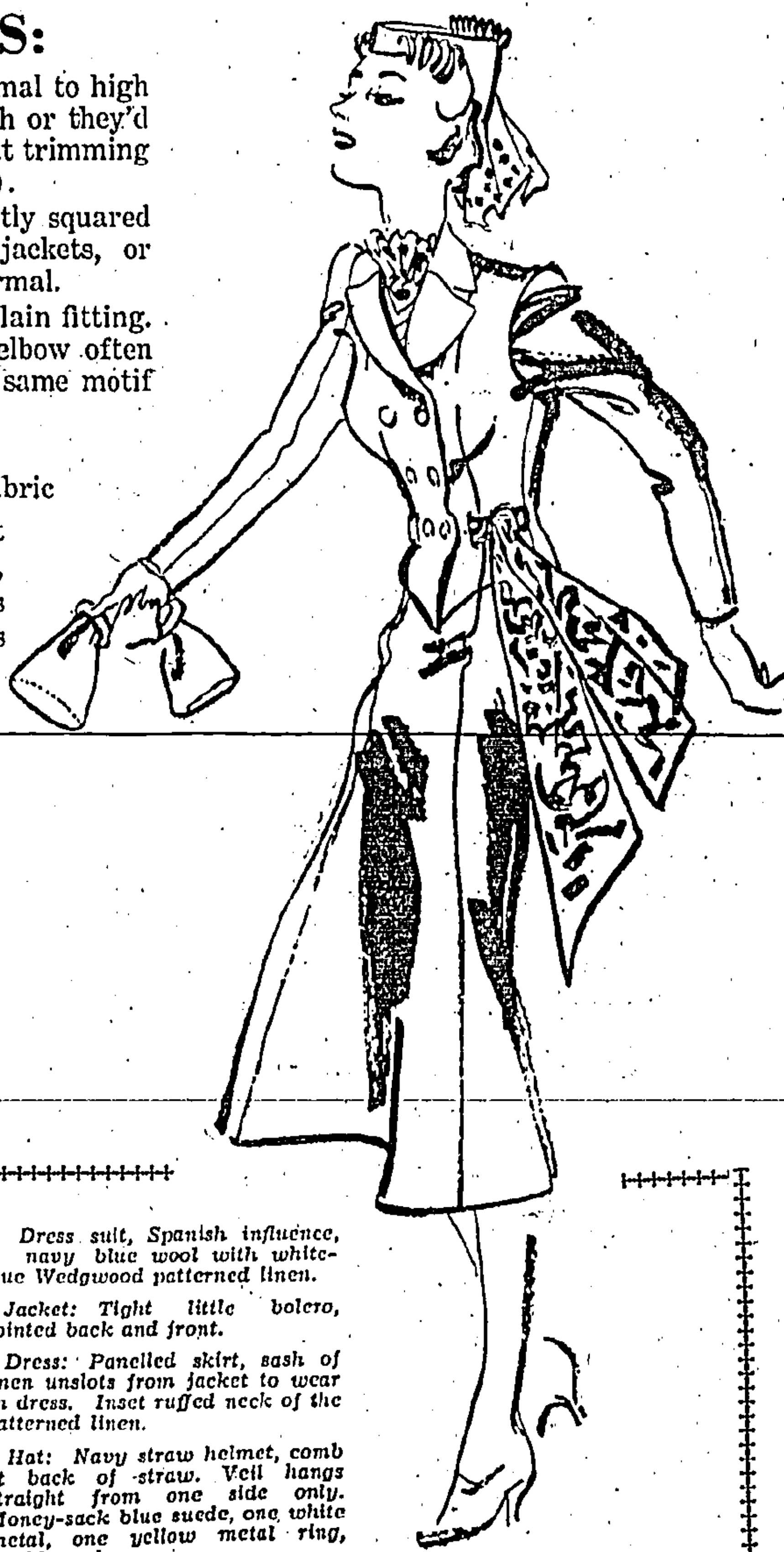
NECK-LINES: normal to high (have to be high or they'd never get all that trimming down the front).

SHOULDERS: slightly squared for silks and jackets, or well-defined normal.

SLEEVES: if long, plain fitting. Short ones, to elbow often decorated with same motif as on bodice.

SKIRTS: straight.

BELT: many of fabric and leather (front and clasp leather, back same as dress); others mostly plain.



Black wool marocain dress, striped white pique trimmings. Bodice of white pique outlined in coarse black stitching, slots on to belt, is quite separate from dress, fixes also at back of neck. Design of front is also embroidered on sleeve panel. Stitching down front panel of dress is black, not contrast. Hat: 1910 boater white panama, black band.

DAYTIME dresses I've seen so far are so sane you'd think they'd been designed straight for the smart stenographer. Their outline is fitting, with only the slightest emphasis—of shoulders, the waists highish; belts mostly trim and slim; length again 14 inches (sometimes even shorter) from the ground.

Any and all divergences from this appear on the chest. And even then the trimmings are just made for busy little women. Can be taken off for washing or a change.

FALSE fronts, starched and spanning bodice fronts. One designer shows eleven, and when an idea occurs more than four times in a good collection you know it's certain—no try-on.

Only in the shapes of bodice decoration do most of these dresses show any originality. Many of them are made of white, striped pique, some in bright coloured linens, silks, or mer dress shows—next Paris shows in September are winter-even flannels—on black.

Black is still the day-time colour, until summertime anyway, when you can expect crude, bright-patterned fabrics.

FOR summer (and after all these are the summer dress shows—next Paris shows in September are winter-even flannels—on black.

Black is still the day-time colour, until summertime anyway, when you can expect crude, bright-patterned fabrics.

Dress suit, Spanish influence, navy blue wool with white-blue Wedgwood patterned linen.

Jacket: Tight little bolero, pointed back and front.

Dress: Panelled skirt, sash of linen unsnaps from jacket to wear on dress. Inset ruffled neck of the patterned linen.

Hat: Navy straw helmet, comb at back of straw. Veil hangs straight from one side only. Money-sack blue suede, one white metal, one yellow metal ring, double sacks.

skirt you wear matching and close—you can wear it the side matching cut knickers. Ankle-length tailored your dress or the other, plain, side.

beach dresses that look pretty much like last year's summer evening dresses. Tussore, linen, flannel (beige more than grey), or silk dress suits.

And if the dress is patterned, the short plain-coloured jacket will be bound or piped with the stuff of the dress. May even be reversible, so semi-heights, real low ones.

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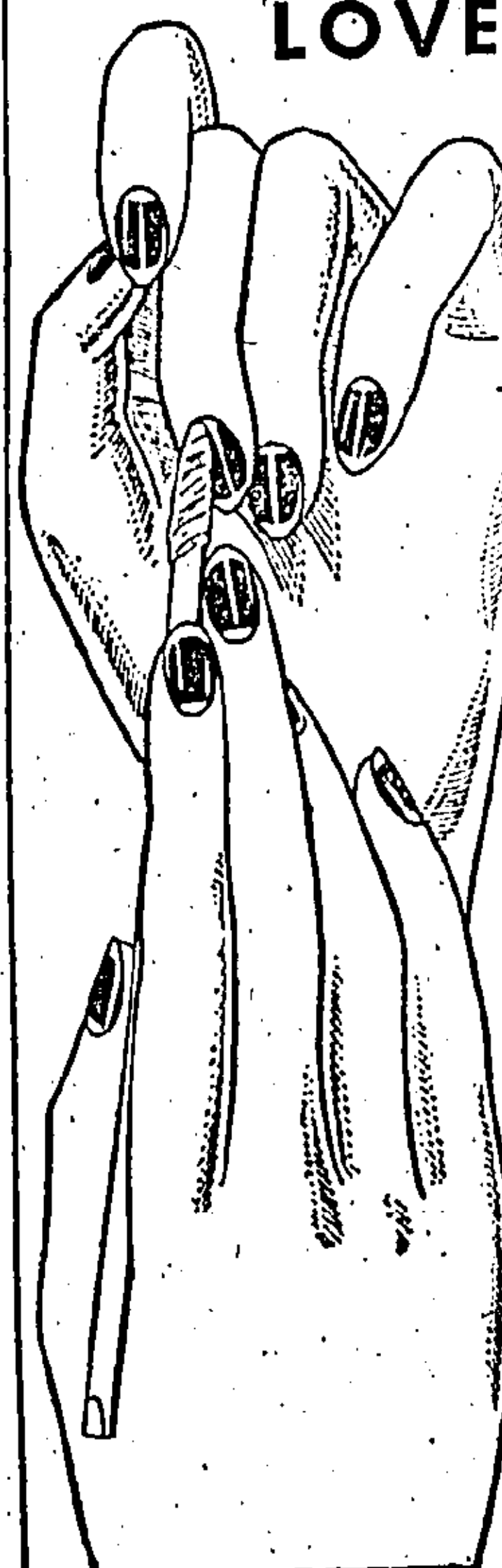
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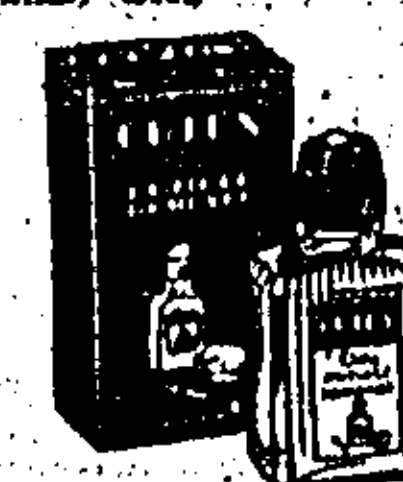


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Intervention In Simpson Divorce

Action "Based On Rumours" Withdrawn By Intervener

NO COLLUSION IN IPSWICH CASE

THOROUGH INVESTIGATION INTO ALLEGATIONS

—ATTORNEY GENERAL

The President, Sir Boyd Merriman, heard an application in the Divorce Court in London arising out of the suit which was heard at Suffolk Assizes last October, when Mrs. Ernest Simpson obtained a decree nisi against her husband, Mr. E. A. Simpson, who did not defend the suit.

The application was listed as one by the King's Proctor "for directions." The Attorney General (Sir Donald Somervell, K.C.) and Mr. Clifford Mortimer appeared for the King's Proctor. Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., and Mr. Walter Frampton were for Mrs. Simpson.

Every seat in the public gallery and the court was occupied some time before the Judge sat. Queues gathered outside the entrances to the court vainly attempting to secure admittance.

The Attorney General rose immediately the president took his seat. Sir Donald said: "In these proceedings I appear with Mr. Clifford Mortimer on behalf of the King's Proctor."

"This was an undefended suit, in which the wife, the petitioner, on October 27, 1936, obtained a decree nisi at Ipswich Assizes on the ground of the adultery of the respondent with a woman described in the petition as Mrs. E. H. Kennedy at the Hotel de Paris, Bray, on July 21-22 and July 22-23, 1936."

"The venue of the trial was fixed at Ipswich Assizes by order of Mr. Registrar Long on the application of the petitioner, supported by an affidavit of her solicitor that at the time the

Ipswich Assizes would be held the petitioner would be residing at Beech House, Folkestone.

"That was done under section 70 of the Judicial Procedure Act.

"AN INTERVENTION
"On December 9, 1936, a Mr. Stephenson intervened and alleged in his notice of appearance that he proposed to show cause why the decree nisi should not be made absolute by reason of material facts not having been brought before the court, and by reason of the decree having been obtained by collusion."

"Notice of the appearance was given by Mr. Stephenson to the petitioner's solicitors on December 10. No further step was taken in this intervention by Mr. Stephenson, except that on December 14 he gave notice by letter to the petitioner's solicitors that it was not his intention to file affidavits, or proceed further with this matter."

"As I understand it, having regard to rule 50, a decree nisi cannot be made absolute so long as an appearance entered by an intervenor remains on the file."

"On January 19," continued the Attorney General, "your Lordship directed that the King's Proctor's notice should be drawn to the intervention and requested that it should be investigated."

"REQUEST TO KING'S PROCTOR
"I would like, if I may, to read the letter which the King's Proctor received from the Senior Registrar, which is the basis on which I appear here this morning:

"I am directed by the President (the letter read) to bring to your notice an intervention after the decree nisi of Francis Stephenson in the suit of Simpson against Simpson, and a request that you will be good enough to assist me by investigating the intervention."

"I enclose a copy of the appearance entered by the intervenor."

"The President desires me to call your attention to Matrimonial Causes Rule 52, under which an intervenor is required, within four days of entering an appearance, to file affidavits setting forth the facts upon which he relies."

"The intervenor in this case has not filed any affidavits."

"You will appreciate," the letter continued, "that by virtue of the Matrimonial Rule 50 a decree absolute cannot be pronounced so long as this appearance remains upon the record, and that, after completing your investigations, it will, of course, be open to you to apply for directions as to the manner in which the appearance should be pronounced, either alone or in conjunction with such investigations as you may make."

"The President desires me to say that, if it is desired to make an application, it will be heard in open court, and the file of papers is, as usual, open to your investigation at the divorce register."

"BASED ON RUMOURS
"We understand," Attorney General proceeded, "that your Lordship expected and desired the King's Proctor to report on the matter referred to, and any other matter which he might think proper, at an early date—not to wait until the final date at which application might be made for a decree absolute—and I have appeared this morning on the application for directions which the letter indicated should be made."

"It occurred to me, if I may say so with respect, that your Lordship may have thought it possible that Mr. Stephenson, at the time that he made his intervention, had information or available evidence in his possession, but had decided not to proceed for considerations irrelevant to the administration of justice."

"The King's Proctor saw Mr. Stephenson, who stated that the grounds of his intervention were—

and these I think were stated in the document that the suit was a collusive one, and that there had been conduct on the part of the petitioner which, unless the Court exercised its discretion in her favour, disentitled her to the relief she sought."

"He told the King's Proctor further that he was not possessed of any evidence to support his allegations, and they were based on rumours which he had heard from friends and news which he had seen in the press."

"The President: Is Mr. Stephenson here to-day, or represented?"

"NO EVIDENCE"

"The Attorney General: We gave him notice, and I am told he is here. He further informed the King's Proctor that, having regard to the events which happened in December, 1936, and which are now matters of history, he had decided to withdraw his intervention."

"It is right, I think, therefore, to say that he had decided not to proceed for considerations irrelevant to the administration of justice."

"On the other hand it equally appears that he had no evidence to support his intervention. It is right to say that, if he had not come to the decision referred to, he said he would have made inquiries, but he was unable to indicate to the King's Proctor any source from which it was likely that evidence would be forthcoming."

"The matter which I wish to deal with this morning does not end there, because, as I shall tell your Lordship later, this case was at that time, and has been since, under careful investigation by the King's Proctor."

"I thought it right to appear myself at these proceedings, chiefly for one reason."

"The King's Proctor, who investigates these matters and intervenes in accordance with my directions, has received a number of letters urging or suggesting that pressure has been brought to bear upon him, or made, to refrain from having this case investigated, or to refrain from bringing before the Court any evidence which might be forthcoming which was, in my opinion, properly to be brought."

"My Lord, there is no truth in either branch of that allegation. No pressure of any kind, or from any source, has been attempted to prevent investigation or any action which I might think proper."

"Before I leave that question of alleged pressure, I should like to state what, as I know, well known to your Lordship, the position of the King's Proctor in these matters with reference to this particular question of intervention."

"POSITION OF KING'S PROCTOR
"Section 183 of the Supreme Court Judicature Consolidation Act, 1925, subsection 2, says:

"After the pronouncing of a decree nisi, and before the decree is made absolute, any person may, in the prescribed manner, show cause why the decree should not be made absolute by reason of the decree having been obtained by collusion, or by reason of material facts not having been brought before the Court, and in any such case the Court may make the decree absolute or otherwise deal with the case as the Court thinks fit."

"That section is, of course, at large, and authorises any person to intervene in the prescribed manner," Sir Donald proceeded.

"It is under that section that the King's Proctor intervenes in the ordinary case after the decree nisi. He intervenes as 'any person.'"

"It is therefore perhaps worth submitting or pointing out that pressure of the kind suggested would have been singularly futile because under the words of the section the King's Proctor has no exclusive power or authority to inform the Court."

"So much for 'pressure.'"

"Nor is there any truth in the suggestion that the King's Proctor has, upon his own motion, or under my direction, treated this case in any way differently from that in which he treats other cases—by following up any line of inquiry suggested to him, or by making inquiries upon his own account if circumstances suggest in any way that such inquiries ought to be made."

"THOROUGH INVESTIGATION
"In this case the King's Proctor has had a large number of letters from outside, based, for the most part, upon the merest gossip and rumour, others without suggesting in any way that the writers had any source of information to suggest that investigation should be made."

"Apart from those letters there were circumstances connected with this case which made it, in my opinion, a proper case for investigation."

"Among other circumstances there was the fact—referred to in a number of communications received—that a case which might ordinarily have been expected to come on in London in fact came on at Ipswich."

"There were other matters which I don't think it is necessary—nor do I think it would be proper—to particularise."

"It is sufficient to say that there were circumstances which, in our view, made it a proper case for investigation and, at some time prior to the reference of Mr. Stephenson's intervention, the King's Proctor had, in the ordinary course of his duties, been carrying out a thorough investigation of the case."

"THREE LINES OF INQUIRY
"In making those inquiries he had three matters in mind:

(1) Whether the case was an arranged or collusive one.
(2) Whether the petitioner was an

accessory to, or connived at, the adultery of the respondent.

(3) Whether there had been conduct on the part of the petitioner which, unless the Court exercised its discretion in her favour, disentitled her to the relief she sought."

"Lines of inquiry suggested were followed up by the King's Proctor, who applied his own great experience throughout the investigation of this matter to see whether there was any evidence of any matters proper to be brought before the Court."

"Though there were the three heads of inquiry I have just stated there were only two matters which the intervenor communicated."

"Sir Boyd Merriman: Collusion on the one hand and conduct which ought to have been brought to the notice of the Court on the other."

MISAPPREHENSION

"Sir Donald Somervell: It raised everything. Before informing you what the result of the inquiries was I should like to make one or two other observations on the King's Proctor's powers in these matters. There seems to be some misapprehension."

"It may surprise you to know," the Attorney General went on, "that in some of the communications, and also in some of the statements which have appeared in foreign newspapers, it appears to be thought that the King's Proctor in this country has some executive power under which, quite independently of any action by the Court, he can declare that a divorce should not go through, and therefore a divorce does not go through."

"Coming a little nearer to realities, it is, I think, not perhaps generally realised that the King's Proctor has, of course, no power of any kind to compel anyone whom he approaches to answer questions or to give information."

"He has to rely solely on evidence voluntarily given by those willing to appear as witnesses."

"He is, of course, in that respect in exactly the same position as a private intervenor or party to a case, or any other person in this country, with one or two statutory exceptions, which cover a very small compass."

"In making this general observation that the King's Proctor can rely, and rely only, on evidence of those willing to appear, I do not imply that in this case, or in any other individual case, there are facts on which intervention could be based if only evidence was forthcoming."

"It would be quite wrong and contrary to the principles on which our law is based to make any such suggestion. In these courts we are concerned only with facts provable by evidence."

"The result of the King's Proctor's inquiries hitherto on all aspects of this case, including points mentioned by the intervenor and the discussions which he had with me, is that there is no evidence which would justify me in directing intervention."

"This statement covers the three points, including those mentioned by the intervenor. We thought it right to inform the Court of the result of our inquiries hitherto up to this date."

MR. STEPHENSON'S WITHDRAWAL

"When the Attorney General resumed his seat Sir Boyd Merriman inquired 'Is Mr. Stephenson here?'"

"An elderly man who was sitting at the solicitors' table at the front of the court stood up and answered, 'Yes, my lord.'"

"I would like to just say this, my lord," he observed. "The facts as put before your Lordship by the learned Attorney General are substantially correct, and that applies to any steps taken by me and anything that may have been said by me since."

"I adhere to my decision to withdraw, and I will consent to any order," Mr. Stephenson added.

MR. N. BIRKETT

Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., then addressed the Court.

"The words I desire to say will be very few," he told the President.

"I shall be understood if I do not follow the Attorney General in the comprehensive statement he has made, dealing with the many matters of public importance which affected him, of course, particularly."

"Hearing the details of this application, as I do now for the first time, on behalf of the petitioner I welcome that full and comprehensive statement for this reason—it is impossible for the petitioner to deal with rumours and gossip."

"It is impossible for her to deal with allegations of pressure, and a statement of that kind cannot fail to do harm."

"On January 19 this year we, acting for the petitioner, received this letter from the Senior Registrar—"

"I have to inform you that, by direction of the President I have requested the King's Proctor to assist his Lordship by investigating the appearance of Mr. Francis Stephenson in the above suit, and the grounds for such intervention."

"On January 21 this answer on behalf of the petitioner was returned: 'Sir, we beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, the contents of which we observe. If we are able to give any assistance to the King's Proctor in the course of his investigations in the case, our services will be at his disposal.'"

"This indicated that so far as the inquiry by the King's Proctor into all the relevant matters connected with this case was concerned the petitioner and those acting for the petitioner were anxious to co-operate in that investigation and to facilitate the fullest inquiry into all those matters."

"In view of the statement of the (Continued on Page 7.)"

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MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1937.

UNEMPLOYMENT
FUND POSITION

Although what has come to be known as the hard core of British unemployment remains, there are welcome signs that some impression is being made on the problem by a variety of helpful circumstances. For example, the latest figures issued

show that, despite additional registrations, the number of jobless last month was 26,000 fewer than in February, and 280,000 less than a year ago. It is true that there are still more than a million and a half out of work, but various plans which the Government is undertaking are expected to bring about a diminution of this number in the near future. What is definitely to the good is the improved financial state of the Unemployed Fund, the condition of which less than six years ago was so low as seriously to alarm those immediately concerned with its administration. It will be recalled that the situation was so grave in October, 1931, that, according to Lord Snowden, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, there was a danger that in another month's time "there would have been no money to pay the unemployed," if drastic measures had not been adopted to deal with the problem. As the result of the financial and political crisis a National Government was formed, and prosperity was gradually restored. Today the Unemployment Fund is not only solvent but it has accumulated an unexpectedly large surplus. Employment has increased to such an extent that a special committee, which has been dealing with Unemployment Insurance, has recommended two substantial improvements of unemployment benefit. A year ago the committee announced its plan for building up a substantial reserve during favourable trade periods for use in times of depression. The policy adopted covered the whole period of a trade cycle, estimated at eight years. It was expected that the accumulated reserve would increase last year from £21,450,000 to £32,272,000; actually the reserves at the end of the year were £6,700,000 more than the

estimates. There will be a still further improvement this year, and the committee confidently expects to have a surplus of £17,250,000 available for distribution. Spread over the eight-year trade cycle, this gives an annual available surplus of £2,250,000 which will be devoted to a reduction from six days to three of the waiting period before payment of unemployment benefit, and in some cases an increase in the number of days for which benefit is paid. These are substantial improvements, and they serve to indicate that, by sound financing methods, the Government is now in a far better position than ever before to assist those who, despite the gradual national recovery, are still unable to find employment.

On the theory that the King is now not only the King of England but of each separate Dominion all the Dominions have direct access to the Sovereign. This relationship provides indeed the one firm constitutional link between the various nations of the British Commonwealth. If it were broken many intricate problems would at once arise threatening the delicate fabric of imperial "unity"—and one doubts very much whether an effective or permanent substitute could be discovered.

In the Dominions and in the Colonies the sense of personal attachment to the sovereign is very strong. It gives a peculiar warmth and significance to imperial loyalties; and in particular among the coloured races of the Empire this simple anthropomorphic conception of the imperial bond transcends all others.

That is why the crisis of the Abdication, and the poignantly intimate circumstances which it brought into the light of day, came with a crushing shock upon the people of the Empire in every part of the world.

Year after year, by means of an elaborate process of highly selective propaganda, there had been built up a form of king-worship such as was never approached in the far-off days of Absolutism when there was no wireless, no popular Press, no news-reel.

CAN THE MONARCHY SURVIVE?

by

A. J. Cummings

In recent weeks I have heard a great deal of loose talk about the British monarchy. Probably not many people share the view of a distinguished woman novelist who assured me with a supremely confident air that the monarchy could not last more than five years.

But this reckless expression of opinion is at least characteristic of the widespread scepticism which is a direct result of the disillusionment caused by the Abdication crisis.

It is of no small consequence that as a nation we should clear our minds both about the disillusionment and about the monarchy itself.

We may no longer pretend, as the revolutionary Socialists used to pretend, that the Throne is an institution too negligible to require serious study as a constitutional problem.

The Throne under the Statute of Westminster has become a dominant imperial fact. "The most vital and important link of Empire," wrote Professor Keith in an admirable treatise on this subject, "is the person of the King and the Crown."

On the theory that the King is now not only the King of England but of each separate Dominion all the Dominions have direct access to the Sovereign. This relationship provides indeed the one firm constitutional link between the various nations of the British Commonwealth.

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estimates. There will be a still further improvement this year, and the committee confidently expects to have a surplus of £17,250,000 available for distribution. Spread over the eight-year trade cycle, this gives an annual available surplus of £2,250,000 which will be devoted to a reduction from six days to three of the waiting period before payment of unemployment benefit, and in some cases an increase in the number of days for which benefit is paid. These are substantial improvements, and they serve to indicate that, by sound financing methods, the Government is now in a far better position than ever before to assist those who, despite the gradual national recovery, are still unable to find employment.

Just as George the Fifth was accepted proudly—indeed fondly—in almost every British home as the Father of the Family and as the very incarnation of dutiful public service, so his son Edward, Britain's "ambassador of good will," was invested with all the glory belonging to a debonair and democratic prince, careless (but not too careless) of royal etiquette and boldly sympathetic with the cause of the suffering poor.

Then, in ten destructive days, the entire hero-edifice came tumbling down like a pack of cards. From Capetown to Ottawa, multitudes of loyal British citizens were dumb-founded with dismay.

Millions of school children with memories still close to the wonder of the Silver Jubilee asked insistent questions which bewildered parents could not hope to answer.

Is it surprising that there has been a profound reaction in the public mind, accompanied by misgivings which ludicrous Coronation propaganda cannot altogether dissipate?

It has been said with monotonous reiteration by politicians and leader-writers that the smooth dispatch with which the Abdication was accomplished proves the essential strength of the British monarchy.

That is not, however, precisely what ordinary people are saying to themselves and to one another.

They are saying, among other things, something like this: "If the most belauded and popular prince in the world, occupying the most stable throne in the world, can be so easily disposed of under a friendly Administration, what guarantee is there that an unfriendly Administration might not be tempted by so instructive a precedent with less meritorious motives to get rid of some future sovereign and even to abolish the monarchy itself?"

For many reasons the logical answer that Edward abdicated of his own free will is not a sufficient answer.

Again, ordinary people are sore with the Press. They feel they have been duped. Their suspicions have been aroused on the subject of newspaper king-worship.

For nearly a year the British Press creditably kept silence



about the human drama that was being unfolded behind the scene, though the facts were known in every newspaper office and the voracious appetite of the American public was being fed daily by its own Press with screaming headlines and intrusive details of the royal love affair.

Now it is apparent that the nervous shock would have been less severe, and might conceivably have been avoided, if the silence had been broken earlier and Edward had been given time to measure public opinion and respond to it.

The painful experience of last December may not have been in vain if we can learn how to profit by it.

The monarchy, after the rough handling to which the precious fable was then subjected, is in a state of convalescence; but the signs do not indicate that it is actual decay or doomed to early extinction.

For the new king and queen, who have entered upon their heritage at a moment of intense public strain, there is nothing but good will. They know that for some years they will be under a watchful scrutiny. But they are assured of a cordial greeting in the approaching ceremonies of the Coronation.

After that let us rationalise our attitude to the Throne. Let us be on guard against the danger of putting any royal personage on a pedestal of infallibility and looking at him through a haze of pseudo-romantic mysticism.

"The King can do no wrong"

is a useful legal fiction. But in a democratic country it is unnecessary and may be perilous even by implication to go on ascribing semi-divine attributes to a constitutional monarch.

There is a plain political purpose in raising on a pinnacle of imaginary human perfection autocratic potentates like Mussolini and Hitler or proletariat dictators like Stalin.

The English author who, after a recent visit to Russia, offered to bet that in ten years time all Soviet Russia will have convinced itself of the Virgin Birth of Stalin uttered the *mot juste*.

In the British Empire we must dispense with such legendary incantations. It is increasingly important on the one hand that the occupant of the Throne should conform to certain standards set by the conventions of the time, that in his public and private life he should remain sensitive to the natural impulse of public opinion.

It is equally important on the other hand that public opinion should not try to convert a vital personality into a graven image or require of the monarch nothing but the constant emanation of a smug respectability.

The Empire in its present guise would not be well served by a graven image. If it is to preserve its direct allegiance to the Throne, as the most powerful unifying force in our imperial relationships, it will look to the sovereign for the magnetising human qualities of sympathy, understanding, individual intelligence and a certain moral courage.

If only we will give it a chance in the Throne, I believe, has still a conspicuous and indispensable role to play in the affairs of the British Commonwealth.

MACAO'S NEW GOVERNOR HAS A UNIQUE RECORD

(Special to the "Hong Kong Telegraph.")

RARELY, with possibly a single exception known to history, in the annals of Macao, dating back more than three and a half centuries, has it ever been known that the same official has been appointed for a third term to administer the government of the colony.

This unique record has, however, to be placed to the credit of Dr. Artur Tamagnini de Sousa Barbosa, who accepted the key of the city of our neighbouring colony from the hands of the Chief of the Senate, on behalf of the inhabitants of Macao, at the traditional function invested with so much pomp and dignity on Sunday last as the symbol of his free entry into the Portuguese city.

The columns of the English newspapers published in Hongkong during the past week-end have been filled with details of receptions and speeches of welcome to the new Governor. "New" is, however, not a term that can quite appropriately be employed in respect of Dr. Barbosa. It is in point of fact a new term of office, but not of a new governor. The new term will be that of a tried and capable official, who has shown his worth not only as an administrator of merit and experience, but who might be said also to be a diplomat with ambassadorial attributes and qualifications. In saying so, it is no empty praise of Dr.

Barbosa which it is desired to chronicle in these columns; for the record of his past administration during two terms of office within fifteen years, and the fact of his re-appointment by the Colonial Ministry in Lisbon for a further term, bear testimony to the rare qualities he possesses which have decided Dr. Oliveira Salazar's choice of Dr. Barbosa to administer for the third term the government of this far-distant Portuguese colony.

The warmth of the receptions accorded to him and the glowing tributes of admiration and goodwill were not replete with empty flattery; they were the enthusiastic and sincere expression of the recognition and gratitude which

are deeply embedded in the hearts of his compatriots in the Far East—and by Far East must be included, besides Hongkong, such places as Shanghai and other cities in China and even in Japan, for Dr. Barbosa has shown that Portuguese scattered throughout this British Colony, the Treaty Ports, and the Empire of Japan are not less Portuguese in his estimation than those who come from the mother country.

THE statesmanship of his administration, can be justified by the extremely successful diplomatic relations which he promoted, fostered, and developed in the past between Macao and Hongkong on the one hand, and Macao and Canton on the other. His is a record of which any Governor may be proud.

Many must be the recollections of the occasions, both official and private, when he visited Hongkong and both he and the late Donna Maria Anna, his wife, participated in demonstrations of friendship and goodwill in this Colony. The programme of international folk songs and dances which the late Madame Barbosa organised and produced at the Club de Recreio with so much success in the cause of charity was one of the finest entertainments of an international character.

(Continued on Page 4.)

Intervention In Simpson Divorce: Rights Of The King's Proctor

Continued from Page 3.

Attorney General for which I am obliged, I would just desire to indicate this—it will be necessary to take some formal step before I could make the application that this intervention should be dismissed.

"I hope it would be right and proper to intimate that I shall take formal steps quickly to bring this matter before the Court."

TRIAL AT IPSWICH

The President: It may be possible to deal with that matter now.

The President added that the Attorney General mentioned affidavits on which applications for trial at Ipswich were based.

"I have looked at the transcript of the shorthand note," he said, "and see that that matter troubled the learned Judge who tried the case, and I want to know something about it, too."

"I want to know what was the basis of the application for the trial at Ipswich."

Mr. Birkett: I think it is only fair and right to say at once, that as far as the petitioner is herself concerned, in all matters of procedure she acted on advice.

"The trial took place at Ipswich in these circumstances," Mr. Birkett continued.

"In the circumstances of the case as they then existed expedition was desired, and that was the primary consideration. The petitioner at that time was suffering from ill-health."

"A very great nervous strain at the time was imposed upon her, and the only consideration entering into the matter of venue was the matter of expedition. That matter was carefully considered by her advisers, and, I may say, not only by solicitors but by counsel, and it was considered with the greatest possible care. It was seen that Reading was the appropriate venue, as the misconduct alleged was at Bray, and Reading was the appropriate circuit town."

"But it was ascertained that there would be no trial of divorce suits at Reading, and as this consideration of expedition was primary and important, it was then considered that the trial might take place elsewhere. Ipswich was considered, and a residence was taken at Beech House, Undercliff Road, Felixstowe, where the petitioner intended to reside and was, in fact, residing when the trial was held."

"She intended to reside at that address for some time. Afterwards, after the trial, certain considerations arose."

The President (interrupting): That is the matter on which I wish to be informed. The petition—dismissed—London residence.

Mr. Birkett pointed out that in the affidavit sent to the Registrar the address was given as Beech House, Undercliff Road, Felixstowe, and he rather imagined that he informed the Court at Ipswich how the London address came into the matter.

The President: The learned Judge asked why the trial should be at Ipswich, and was obviously informed by an official of the court that it was by residence. Then there were discussions about the change of address afterwards.

ACTION ON ADVICE

Mr. Birkett then pointed out from a shorthand note of the proceedings at Ipswich that Mrs. Simpson had said she was living at Felixstowe, but that she had a London address at 16, Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park.

The petitioner explained that when the petition was lodged she was living at Bryanston Court, London, W.

"May I say," Mr. Birkett added, "and I want to treat the Court as I hope I always do with complete frankness, this house was taken by the petitioner on advice? It was a fact that she was under medical care, and in taking the house it was felt that that came within the ambit of the rules which deal with the venue of a trial."

Mr. Birkett then drew the President's attention to the rules laid down regarding the affidavits that had to be sent to the Registrar when applying for the fixing of a trial at a certain town. The whole of the matters in regard to Mrs. Simpson's addresses were before the Registrar.

"The Attorney General referred here this morning to rumours and gossip. The petitioner cannot expect to be free from these things, but if it is in anybody's mind that the reason for the removal of this case to Ipswich was to avoid a London trial or for any other matter which anybody could conceive, I am here to say on behalf of those who were advising Mrs. Simpson at the time that the only reason for the removal to Ipswich was that it was a matter of expedition."

Mr. Birkett added that he was willing to help the President on any other matter he might indicate, and before sitting down he added: "I hope I have made it plain that it was the intention of the petitioner to reside at Felixstowe for some considerable time."

The President: You have put it quite frankly that the residence was

taken to qualify for trial. Well, that is very frank. Now I understand it.

PRESIDENT AND KING'S PROCTOR

The Attorney General, in reply to the President, said he wished to make no further comments, and Sir Boyd Merriam proceeded to give his decision.

"I think it would be useful," the President began, "by way of preface, if I said from the bench the duties which are imposed by law upon the Court and upon the King's Proctor respectively in connection with suits of this kind."

"The duties of the Court and of the King's Proctor are quite independent and distinct. The Attorney General has shown that they are, to some extent, complementary. First of all, as regards the Court, I prefer to express the duty of the Court not in words of my own but by quotation from two judgments given by members of the full Court of Appeal."

The first, Sir Boyd said, arose out of the case of Hyman in 1929. He quoted from the report of the Court of Appeal the words of Lord Justice Scrutton: "The Divorce Court is entrusted with jurisdiction of national importance... the marriage tie and the terms upon which it should be dissolved involve far wider consideration than the will or consent of the parties to the marriage."

The President said the late Master of the Rolls summarised in one sentence the positive duty which was laid upon the Court. He said: "The Court is charged, under the original Act and the Consolidation Act, to be satisfied in divorce suits that the case has been proved; that there has not been connivance or collusion in obtaining divorce contrary to the justice of the case; and that if inquiries were justified the court could not forgo its duty."

"It is a duty," went on the President, "which has thus been stated twice by the full Court of Appeal in recent years, in terms which are plain and imperative."

COLLUSION

"In the passage I have just quoted the late Master of the Rolls refers to collusion for the purpose of obtaining a divorce contrary to the justice of the case."

"It may be as well if I say a few words about collusion generally."

"No one has ever attempted an exhaustive definition of collusion, and it would be most unwise to do so, but one aspect of it was described as long ago as 1800 by Lord Stowell."

Lord Stowell said it was an agreement between two parties for one to commit, or appear to commit, an act of adultery in order that the other might obtain a remedy at law as if a real injury had been suffered.

Another aspect of it was put, nearly 100 years later, by Lord St. Heller. He referred to the possible existence of an improper agreement between the parties to suppress material facts. "Either form of fraud is difficult to expose," said the President.

FOUR COURSES

"Even so, as the Attorney General has pointed out, the statute does provide methods for assisting the Court. In fact, though he has referred only to one, there are four courses laid down in the statute by which persons, including the King's Proctor, may assist the Court, and these are entirely foreign to the ordinary circumstances of litigation."

"It is here that the rights of the public and the King's Proctor as a member of the public, are provided for, and his duties are devised."

"First of all, the Court itself may direct all necessary inquiries in a case to be sent to the King's Proctor, who, under the direction of the Attorney General, may instruct counsel to argue before the Court any question in relation to the matter which the Court deems necessary or expedient to have fully argued."

"That power can be exercised by the court at any time during the progress of the suit, up to the moment when the decree absolute is pronounced. It is not limited to the mere argument of questions of law, but can come up to assist the court on questions of fact."

"Next, any person may, at any time during the progress of the proceedings or before the decree nisi is made absolute, give information to the King's Proctor of any matter material to the due decision of the case, and thereon the King's Proctor takes such steps as the Attorney General may direct. Next, if in consequence of such information or otherwise the King's Proctor suspects collusion, he can intervene."

"It is not necessary to discuss that particular provision any farther, be-



ROYAL ROMANCE—This hitherto unpublished picture of Mrs. Wallis Simpson and the Duke of Windsor was made early in 1935, as they shopped along the Karntner Strasse in Vienna. At that time they were members of a gay party touring in the Mediterranean. Report has it that Mrs. Simpson and the former King will be married next month. He is in exile near Vienna.

cause its only practical importance is that it enables the King's Proctor to intervene before the decree nisi. After the decree nisi the other provision to which the Attorney General has referred is made available to the King's Proctor.

"Finally, after the pronouncement of the decree nisi and before the decree is made absolute, any person may show cause why the decree should not be made absolute by reason of its having been obtained by collusion, or by reason of material facts not having been brought to the notice of the court, and in such case the court may either make the decree absolute, reverse the decree nisi, require further inquiry, or otherwise deal with the case as the court thinks fit."

"As the Attorney General has already stated, one Francis Stephenson, giving an address at 26, Ingleby Road, Ilford, on December 9 last entered an appearance to show cause why the decree nisi should not be made absolute by reason of material facts not having been brought before the Court, and/or by reason of the decree having been obtained by collusion."

"But he himself has stated—confirming the statement of the Attorney General—that he decided, and apparently decided deliberately, not to comply with the rule which directs that within four days after the entering of the appearance he must file affidavits setting forth the facts on which he relies, and delivering copies to the parties concerned."

"But as the Attorney General has pointed out, mere default by Mr. Stephenson does not get rid of his appearance. In the suit, for the petitioner is obliged before proceeding from decree nisi to decree absolute to file an affidavit showing, among other things, that no appearance has been entered, or if an appearance has been entered, showing what proceedings have been taken to deal with it."

ACTION BY THE COURT

"Now what was the history of Mr. Stephenson's intervention? On January 19, as the Attorney General has stated, the Court itself took action, regarding it, as I do, as being of the utmost importance that there should be no legitimate ground for suspicion in the public mind of this case being treated differently from any other case."

"I exercised the right, notwithstanding Mr. Stephenson's own default, to refer his appearance to the King's Proctor, and I gave an express direction that any proceedings arising out of the investigation should be heard in open court."

"No evidence whatever has become available, either of collusion, or of material facts not having been brought before the Court at the original hearing."

"That last phrase covers all the possibilities of obtaining a decree. That phrase covers misconduct of the petitioner, connivance, and all the rest of it."

"But reference has been made, and I think quite rightly made, to one particular matter, because it obviously caused Mr. Justice Hawke, in the course, if I may be allowed to say so, of a most careful hearing of this

case, a certain amount of uneasiness which I, in turn, share."

CHOICE OF IPSWICH

"I refer to the fact that at the instance of the petitioner the trial was at the Ipswich Assizes rather than at London, or even at the assize town in the country where the witnesses resided, which, Mr. Birkett tells me, would have been Reading."

"Mr. Birkett has dealt very frankly with this matter, and I think it is as well that I should state quite plainly what I think the position is in this respect."

"First of all, on the general question of the right to have a case tried at an assize town as distinct from London, it may be well if I say one word, as some confusion appears to exist in regard to this matter."

"By the Administration of Justice Act, 1920, and the Statutory Order made thereunder in 1922, any undefended matrimonial cause may be tried at any of the 27 assize towns prescribed."

"It does not rest, however, entirely with the petitioner whether a particular case is entered at one of the assize towns or in London. By the rules of the court matrimonial causes—other than poor persons' suits—set down for hearing must be referred to the District Registrar whose order must be obtained for the case to be set down for trial as required. The petitioner is required to specify whether it is desired to put it down for hearing in London or in one of the assize towns."

"In this case the petition itself showed a London residence. It was not the same as that the petitioner had at the date of the hearing."

"But in the affidavit which Mr. Birkett has quoted, it is stated that the petitioner at the hearing of this suit will be residing at Beech House, Undercliff Road, Felixstowe."

"It shows that the witnesses all reside at Bray-on-Thames, in the county of Berkshire. It cannot be surprising if what appears to be a discrepancy on what Mr. Birkett has frankly stated was a temporary residence has attracted some suspicion."

"It is not difficult to imagine circumstances in which such an affidavit might be evidence of collusion."

NO ULTERIOR MOTIVE

"I think it is only fair to say that, having regard to the congested state of this division, one can understand the desire of the petitioner, without any ulterior motive whatever, to have her petition heard in the provinces within, perhaps, a few weeks, without having to wait her turn in London for many months."

"If there had been any desire to divert attention from this suit, taking leading counsel off his own circuit in an undefended case was hardly the best way to achieve that object."

"It seems reasonably clear that Mr. Birkett is right in saying that the real purpose was expedition."

The President then asked Mr. Stephenson if he required any further notice, or whether he was prepared to have the matter dealt with immediately."

Mr. Stephenson replied that he would have the matter dealt with immediately, and Mr. Birkett asked that the appearance should be struck out."

The President stated that the appearance would be struck out.

RADIO BROADCAST

Dance Music From The Hongkong Hotel

RECORDED PROGRAMME

Radio Programme Broadcast by Z.B.W. on wavelengths of 355 metres (846 k.c.s.), 31.49 metres (9.52 m.c.s.).

12.50 p.m. De Groot and His Orchestra.

1 p.m. Time and Weather.

1.03 p.m. Songs by Richard Crooks (Tenor).

1.20 p.m. Hawaiian Melodies.

1.30 p.m. Reuter Press Weather Time and Announcements.

1.40 p.m. Variety.

2.15 p.m. Close down.

5 p.m. Relay of Dance Music from the Roof-Garden of the Hong Kong Hotel.

6.30 p.m. German Music.

6.55 p.m. Waltz Memories by Orchestra Mascotte.

7.15 p.m. Songs by Nelson Eddy (baritone).

7.30 p.m. Stock Quotations and Exchange Market.

7.35 p.m. Musical Excerpts from "The Street Singer," with a descriptive talk, by members of the Hong Kong Philharmonic Society.

8 p.m. Time, Weather and Announcements.

8.03 p.m. Relay from the Ko Shing Theatre (Chinese).

11 p.m. Close down.

11 p.m. European Programme from Z.E.K., on a Frequency of 640 kilocycles.

8.05 p.m. Patricia Rossborough at the Piano.

Simple Aveu (Thorne): To a Wild Rose (MacDowell); A Cavalcade of Martial Tunes; "The Town Talks" Section; If I love again (Oakland-Murray).

8.22 p.m. Octet in E Flat Major, Op. 20 (Mendelssohn), played by the International String Octet.

8.55 p.m. London News and Announcements.

9.15 p.m. Variety.

Vocal—Vieux-tu partir un jour? ... Ninon Vallin (Soprano); Hawaiian Chiribirin, Valse ... Gino Bodini and His Hawaiian; Vocal—Going Home ... Jack Savage and His Cowboy; Orchestra—Flor Gitana, A Gypsy Lament ... Don Rico and His Gypsy Girls' Orchestra; Vocal—One of the little Orphans of the Storm ... Gracie Fields; Vocal—Jack Hilton throws a party; Orchestra—Love me, or leave me, Why couldn't it be poor and little me? ... Vocal—Chloe (Song of the Swamp) ... The Radio Three; Hawaiian—Mauna Loa ... Kanui and Lula.

10 p.m. Big Ben.

Dance Music.

10.25 p.m. The Twilight Serenaders Presented by Clarence Wright; a fantasy in music and story.

10.45 p.m. Grand Brass Bands.

Jerome Kern Melodies; Minstrel Memories (No. 2) (arr. Rimmer).

11 p.m. Close down.

DAVENTRY PROGRAMMES

The following wave-lengths and frequencies are used by Daventry:

Sign Frequency Wavelength
GSA 6,500 k.c. 45.95 metres
GSA 9,150 k.c. 32.79 metres
GRO 9,585 k.c. 31.30 metres
GSD 11,760 k.c. 25.52 metres
GSD 11,805 k.c. 25.42 metres
GSD 15,140 k.c. 19.82 metres
GSD 17,790 k.c. 16.86 metres
GSD 21,170 k.c. 13.97 metres
GSI 15,780 k.c. 19.04 metres
GSI 21,840 k.c. 13.74 metres
GSI 6,110 k.c. 49.10 metres
GSD 15,180 k.c. 19.76 metres
GSD 15,310 k.c. 19.59 metres

Transmission 1

(G.S.B., G.S.O., G.S.C.)
10 p.m. Big Ben. Variety.
2.27 p.m. "A Hundred Years Ago"—2. A talk by John C. Maude.
2.42 p.m. A Hosiery-Ground Programme. The B.B.C. Empire Orchestra.
3.40 p.m. The News and Announcements. Greenwich Time Signal at 3.45 p.m.

Transmission 2
(G.S.B., G.S.O., G.S.C.)
7.45 p.m. The B.B.C. Northern Ireland Orchestra. History—3. Extract from "Grey of Falindon" by Professor G. M. Trevelyan, S.M. Read by Cecil Graves, member of the late Lord Grey.
8 p.m. Haydn and his Orchestra. Memories of the London Theatre—18.
8.25 p.m. The News and Announcements. Greenwich Time Signal at 8.15 p.m.
8.15 p.m. A Violoncello Recital by Ambrose Gauntlett.

Transmission 3
(G.S.B., G.S.P., G.S.I.)
10 p.m. Big Ben. Music by Arthur Sullivan and Edward German.
10.25 p.m. The Twilight Serenaders, presented by Clarence Wright. A fantasy in music and story.
10.45 p.m. "A Hundred Years Ago"—2. A talk by John C. Maude.
11 p.m. Pianoforte Recital by Herbert Fryer.
11.50 p.m. Harry Enckelman's Quintet, with Vernon Aschok (Xylophone).
12 a.m. "John Londoner at Home"—14. An evening with some of his many various acquaintances.
12.10 a.m. The News and Announcements. Greenwich Time Signal at 12.45 a.m.
12.50 a.m. Dance Music.

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HEALTH INSPECTORS PROVISION FOR GROUPING IN DEPARTMENTS

In the Government Gazette is published the draft of an Ordinance to amend the Public Health (Sanitation) Ordinance of 1935.

Section 6 of the principal Ordinance provides for the grouping of

Inspectors under the Health Officers. Although this practice is convenient in the case of ordinary Sanitary Inspectors it is more convenient to group Malaria Inspectors under the Malaria Inspectors. This amending Bill, therefore, adds a proviso to section 6 of the principal Ordinance enabling Malaria Inspectors to be grouped under the Malaria Inspectors and Inspectors appointed for other special purposes to be grouped under such other officer as the Governor may direct.

SAPPERS PLAY PERFECT FOOTBALL TO WIN SHIELD

Co-ordinated Movements And Brilliant Marksmanship

LAND'S AMAZING GOAL

HOLDERS MAKE HISTORY

(By a Special Correspondent)

R. Engineers . 7. Ulster Rifles 1
(Land 2, Darby 3, Howlett 4, Callard 5, Godney 6)

Never did a team more richly deserve its record-breaking victory than the Royal Engineers who yesterday beat the Ulster Rifles by seven goals to one and carried off the Junior Shield for the third successive year.

Their display was good enough to put many a senior team to shame. Fast, methodical, constructive approach play and defence was supported by one of the finest exhibitions of shooting ever seen in this competition. The Sappers' attack was irresistible, running the Ulsters' defence to a standstill in the second half.

Some of the goals scored were brilliant. The first of Land's three goals will hereafter rank on equal footing with that of Lee Wei-tong's record goal against the Club. It was a lightning 30 yards-range drive which sent the ball like a rocket into the net, neither friend nor foe being aware that a goal had been scored until a second or so had passed. Land scored two more immediately after this, and the Sappers were six to the good before Conney obtained the Rifles' consolation point.

Playing with majestic confidence, the Engineers quickly repulsed the early offensives of the Rifles, and then took complete command of the game. The forward line functioned in perfect harmony, and by means of swift and accurate passing made ground so rapidly that the Rifles' defenders were unable to position themselves to counter the onslaughts. They held out gallantly in the first half, when only two goals were conceded, but the pace proved far too hot for them after the interval, and goals came every three or four minutes.

Every man performed with great credit in the Sappers' team. Darby, Howlett, Land, Callard and Hurst excelled themselves in attack, while the half backs, Wilford, Boyling and Dewell were extremely effective in integrating the Rifles' offensives with some sparkling tackles, and giving every assistance needed to their own forwards.

Rifles rearguard were gallant, but it needed a more than average defence to withstand such a brilliant machine as the Engineers front line. Gilbrath was a steady and hard-working defender, and McKinney an indefatigable centre-half. The forwards, after a promising start, receded out of the picture and were seldom a serious threat.

Howlett opened the scoring for the Sapper and before the interval Darby added a second. Land obtained three quick goals after the change-over and Callard registered the sixth before Godney replied for the losers. Before the close, Darby broke through again to score the Engineers' seventh point.



Rowlands, Fusiliers goalkeeper had the better of this little tussle with Lee Wei-tong (facing camera). Actually the picture shows Lee guilty of a technical foul, as he is kicking at the ball while it is still in the goal-keeper's possession. This was an incident in Saturday's Shield final in which South China "A" beat Fusiliers 2-0. (Photo: Mee Cheung.)

Colony Tennis Championships

RUMJAHN PLAYS KONG THIS AFTERNOON

(By "Veritas")

The Hongkong Cricket Club committee is offering the public one of the most entertaining of the quarter-final matches in the Colony singles tennis championship for the first encounter on the stand court which opens to-day.

S. A. Rumjahn, strongly fancied in many quarters as successor champion to Tsui Wai-pul, will face Paul Kong for right of entry into the semi-final.

Kong's performance in the previous round against Captain Coppinger was not particularly impressive, but it should be observed that this was not Kong at his best. He is much more at home against a hard hitter of the Rumjahn type, and one still recalls his excellent showing against Sirdar last year. Kong is regarded by his admirers as being in better form now than then, while it is generally admitted that Rumjahn is not yet touched by his best.

Thus the indications are that a thoroughly good match will be seen. One does not hesitate to name Rumjahn as winner because he is always so much better in these more important ties. Kong's steadiness may well win him a set, but I do not think he can counter Rumjahn's attacking game sufficiently to win the match.

Two other singles matches are scheduled on outside courts. V. J. Howard plays H. D. Rumjahn and is almost certain to be booked for defeat. E. C. Fincher is supposed to play Wong Fuk-nam, but I doubt if the match will be played as I understand Fincher cannot manage to play

to-day. The arranged programme is:

OPEN SINGLES

S. A. Rumjahn v. Paul Kong (Stand Court)
W. J. Howard v. H. D. Rumjahn
E. C. Fincher v. Wong Fuk-nam

CLUB HANDICAP SINGLES

A. C. I. Bowker (Ser.) v. J. Thompson (Jr.)
E. V. Harrison (Jr.) v. D. S. Robb (rec. 15)

Club Tennis

Howard Loses Kowloon Tong Semi-Final

Playing in the semi-final of the Kowloon Tong tennis championship yesterday, S. A. Gray beat W. J. Howard in straight sets of 6-3, 7-5, 6-1.

Howard, who beat Ng Kam-chuen in the Colony championship last week and playing H. D. Rumjahn in the third round to-day, was not at his best, being beaten in the longer rallies. He did not obtain full control over his shots and was inclined to overhit when pressed.

Gray was steady, especially from the baseline, and though behind 1-3 in the second set, caught up and led 5-3. Then Howard recovered again and levelled at five-all, but could not sustain the effort.

The winner went to five-love in the final set, Howard being completely unsettled. Gray meets A. Chan in the final.

RACE PROGRAMME

EVENTS FOR THE FOURTH MEETING

The programme for the Fourth Extra Race Meeting of the Hongkong Jockey Club, April 24, follows:

1. Charles Towers Handicap—For Australian Subscription Ponies, "B" Class. Six Furlongs.

2. Mount Davis Handicap—First Section. For China Ponies, "C" Class. One and a Quarter Miles.

3. St. George's Plate—A Handicap for China Ponies, Grifflins of the Season. One and a Quarter Miles.

4. The "Hunchbacks" Plate—To be ridden by Jockeys who have not won ten races anywhere at any time. Jockeys, 2 lb. penalty for each race won maximum penalty: 10 lb. One Mile.

5. High West Handicap—For China Ponies, "B" Class. One Mile.

6. Canterbury Park Handicap—For Australian Subscription Ponies of this Season. Six Furlongs.

7. The "No-Shan" Handicap—First Section—For China Ponies, "B" Class. From the 1½ Mile Post (About 5 Furlongs).

The Mount Davis and Tal-Mo-Shan Handicaps will be run in two sections.

Daily Double Event—Fifth and Seventh Races.

Entries close at Noon on Thursday, April 15.

HAYWARD & WODEHOUSE SNATCH VICTORY FROM INDIANS' GRASP

SAVE THE CLUB FROM ANNIHILATION

(By "Veritas")

SATURDAY'S cricket match intended to decide the first division championship of the Club by the I.R.C. appeared to be but a matter of time, when A. W. Hayward, impressively poking a straight bat at anything which threatened his wicket, and R. L. D. Wodehouse, batting really well, became associated in a partnership of 60 runs and saved the day, as well as the title, for the Cricket Club.

To these two, who survived a very nasty crisis, unstinted praise. Hayward was terribly tedious, but for that he could not be greatly blamed as it was the only game to play under the circumstances, once the Club had decided to play for a draw.

An outright decision would have been more satisfactory, and I believe the Club would have made an attempt to score the runs if they had not started so disastrously. Once the first two wickets had fallen for three runs, the Club had either to lose gloriously by having a "dip and a splash" at everything, or to play for a draw. They decided on the latter course after a further five wickets had fallen for an additional 20 odd runs.

I was much more impressed with Wodehouse than I was with Hayward. Wodehouse played the bowling strictly on its merits. Anything a bit loose was punished, while everything which might prove dangerous was played defensively. Hayward, in striking contrast, was only concerned with defending his wicket, and he allowed dozens of run-getting chances to slip by. If the ball was at all outside the off stump, Hayward cast his bat vaguely, and allowed Ismail the wicketkeeper to take the ball.

INDIANS PLAYED GOOD CRICKET

The Indians played extremely good cricket. They batted consistently, no less than six of them scoring 20 or more runs. Only Minu was dismissed for a blob, and this was the outcome of a very fine catch in the "deep" by Fox.

There was a time when the Club attack became masters of the situation and the Indians looked as though they would be dismissed fairly cheaply. After the first two wickets had put on 50 (they were scored laboriously, the batsmen taking 70 minutes to get them), the Indians lost three

Destination Of The Cricket Shield Not Yet Known

Though it has been stated that the Hongkong Cricket Club and Indian Recreation Club will become joint holders of the shield for the senior cricket league championship, this has not been officially announced.

The suggestion came from the captains of the two teams, but the decision rests with the committee. The captains, however, feel the season is too far advanced to permit of another play-off, and it is more than likely the committee will agree with this.

More wickets for an additional 45. But "tail" wagged gloriously. A. H. Madar stayed in a long time to contribute a faultless 31, while A. R. Kitchell and A. A. Rumjahn, batting No. 9 and No. 10 respectively scored 24 and 21 to help take the total along to 170.

Y. el Arculli batted stylishly for his 24, but E. M. el Arculli had three "lives" in his first over. He should have been run out but Owen-Hughes was slow in sizing up the position. Then off successive balls, Frost dropped Arculli in the "country". The first chance was not easy, the second was. Owen-Hughes was the bowler then victimised. Instead of being out for a duck, Arculli made a dozen. Finally he was beautifully caught by Holden fielding on the Naval Yard boundary.

Duckitt was the only bowler who could keep the batsmen subdued, and his 6 for 33 in 13 overs was the result of some good work, ably supported in the field. Hayward delighted with two smart stumpings,

and some excellent catches were made by Holden, Frost and Fox.

OWEN-HUGHES OVERWORKED

The Club attack might have been handled a little more discriminately. Owen-Hughes had far too long a spell, and he was seldom dangerous as he bowled his going away balls too far outside the off stump. Holden might have been tried from the Law Courts end. But one could sympathise with Hayward. His attack was obviously limited, and although in Duckitt he discovered a trundler for one end, at the other Wodehouse and Owen-Hughes yielded runs steadily.

I thought the Indians, having reached the 150 mark soon after 4 o'clock, might have applied the declaration. As it was they batted right through to aggregate 170 and left the Club with only an hour and three quarters. To score 180 in 105 minutes was a tall order.

The Club suffered a series of early shocks. Minu got out for 10, Owen-Hughes's defence with only a single blow to M. el Arculli. I did not like the appeal nor the decision. The ball was obviously very high. Neither was the appeal (also upheld) against Gillespie particularly good. The ball appeared to break from outside the leg stump. It was a pity an element of doubt existed over two such important wickets. However, Club's troubles were by no means over. Neve was bowled neck and crop by M. el Arculli. Neison was stupidly run out through his own laziness. Duckitt fell into A. A. Rumjahn's trap and was c and b, and Fox was brilliantly caught by A. A. Rumjahn in the slips, the Indian diving full length to hold a sharp one.

RUMJAHN'S MISTAKE

Thus seven wickets had gone for a meagre 27 runs. During this period A. H. Rumjahn made constant bowling changes at the Naval Yard end. M. Arculli was taken off after two overs, likewise A. A. Rumjahn. E. M. el Arculli was given a couple of overs (comparatively expensive ones) and A. H. Madar had a brief spell.

Minu was persisted with at the other end, and this was probably Rumjahn's big mistake. Like Owen-Hughes, Minu had not only a single blow to M. el Arculli. He held the runs down it is true, but he was kept on far too long. His first spell lasted 70 minutes. Rumjahn should have tried some of his earlier bowlers who had met with earlier successes in place of Minu.

Nevertheless, the Indians looked perfectly safe for a handsome win. But they hadn't reckoned on the dourness of Hayward and the batting skill of Wodehouse. These two struggled, rather painfully at times, I felt, to overcome the bowlers and they succeeded. At 6.15 the score had been advanced to 87 and they were still together. Wodehouse scored 30, and though he was a wee bit lucky on two occasions, it must be said that he batted with great courage and no little shrewdness. Hayward's passive resistance at the other end acted as an ideal foil.

The Indians bowled well and fielded magnificently. One felt they were destined a victory which was theirs by right, yet the perfect defensive play of Hayward and Wodehouse was just as important a phase of the match as the earlier achievements of the Sookunpoo players.

World Record Swimming Mark Tied

Amsterdam, Apr. 11. Miss Jopie Waalberg to-day equalled the world record swimming mark set by Miss Mayehatta of Japan when she swam the 200 metre breaststroke in three minutes 4/10th seconds.

Her same swim beat the existing European record of three minutes 5/10th seconds established by Martha Genenger of Germany—Reuter.

BADMINTON SEASON ENDS THIS EVENING

Displays At Recreio

(By "Veritas")

Sir Williams Hornell, one of the Hongkong Badminton Association's hon. vice-presidents will be among the principal guests at to-night's official winding-up of the badminton season.

The function takes the form of exhibitions, presentation of the season's trophies, and a dance. It will take place at the Club de Recreio, starting promptly at 9.15.

With the ever-increasing interest displayed by the public in badminton, it is expected that there will be a big crowd present to-night. Ample accommodation will be provided with everybody obtaining an uninterrupted view of the games.

ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME
An attractive programme of matches has been arranged, including men's singles, men's doubles and mixed doubles. It is hoped the following matches will be played:

Men's Singles:—P. H. Wong, Colony champion, v. P. K. Hui, the University's leading exponent.

Men's doubles:—M. A. Oliveira and J. J. Remedios, runners-up in the Colony championship, v. T. C. Lee and K. L. Yong, brilliant Varsity combination.

Mixed Doubles:—S. P. Chan and Miss W. Cheung, prominent C.R.C. pair, v. E. L. H. Shute of the Free Lancers and Miss M. Silva, leading Recreio lady player.

At the conclusion of the games, the season's prizes including those for the league and the championships, will be presented by Mrs. J. R. Higgs, wife of the President, and the evening will wind up with a dance, for which Mickey's Melody Makers will play.

Price of admission is one dollar, including tax, and it will be possible to purchase refreshments at the club. The Association hopes that followers of this event the success it deserves by giving it full support.

NEW LIFE FOR COUNTY CRICKET

COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED

By Ronald T. Symond

An important step towards investigating cricket's major problems was taken recently at the meeting of the Advisory County Cricket Committee at Leam.

A resolution in the name of Warwickshire, inviting the M.C.C. to appoint a commission to undertake a thorough investigation of the problems confronting the first-class counties, was adopted, and the next step lies with the M.C.C.

Talking with a member of the Advisory Committee, who has been active in supporting this innovation, I gathered that the prime object is to consider the difficulties of the counties as a whole, rather than the individual problems of particular clubs.

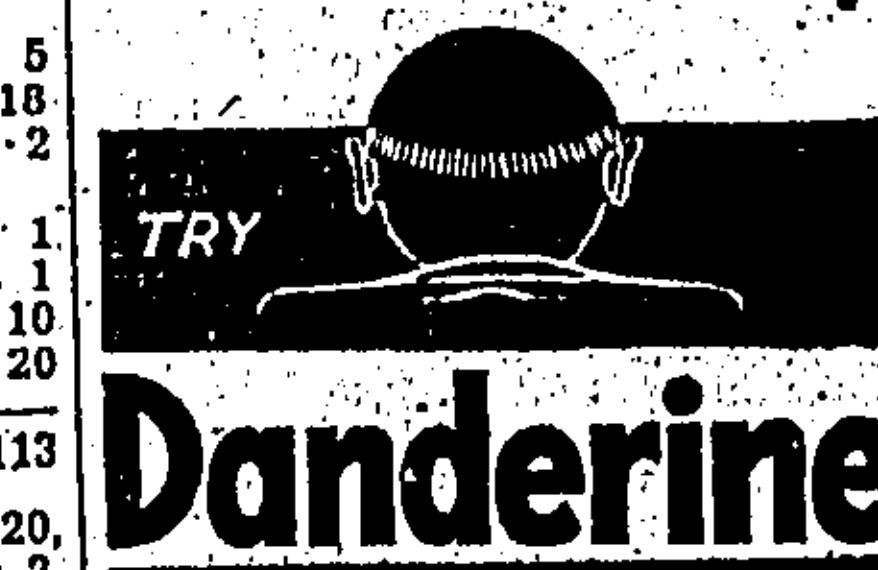
COMPETITION
Cricket as a sporting interest has now to compete with a multitude of counter attractions which did not exist in the old days. But this general truth affects different counties in different ways. Some are still able to flourish owing to favourable circumstances; others have annually to face large deficits and waning public support.

Although attractive cricket still commands enthusiastic support, doubt exists in many minds as to whether county cricket as at present played can continue long to survive.

Many proposals and suggestions have been aired, seeking to improve the situation, but the time is now ripe for a thorough examination and perhaps reorganisation of first-class cricket generally.

Warwickshire may well be congratulated on initiating a promising development in cricket control.

GOING BALD?



Bowling:—A.E. Silkestone 4 for 20, H. Overy 4 for 30, T. Carr 1 for 2.

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"WISDEN'S" TACKLES CRICKET PROBLEMS OF TO-DAY

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP PROGRAMME TOO LONG

(By a Special Correspondent)

Not very long ago a distinguished cricketer, invited to contribute an article to Wisden's, remarked to me, "It will take me some time, I'm afraid, for one must never forget that in writing for Wisden one is making history."

No greater compliment could be paid to the last and the greatest of the Victorian Yellow Backs. Wisden's authority as a record of the game is unique, and a cricketer would not more think of challenging it than of challenging a ukase of the M.C.C. in legislation; and that has been its status ever since its first appearance seventy-three years ago.

Between the slender volume of the 'sixties and the solid bulk of this year's issue stretches the period that has seen cricket evolve from a purely domestic English amusement into what is almost as much a business as a game, linking every corner of Empire and floodlit with ruthless publicity. Through the increasing sensationalism which has accompanied this process, Wisden has preserved untouched its balanced judgment and far-sighted view. Year after year its editors have looked forward as well as back, forming judgment on contemporary tendency and future problem with equal sagacity and rarely indeed have those judgments had to be revised.

This year Mr. Brookes' survey covers a wide field, but his main thesis, in which he finds himself allied with Mr. Warner, is that quality, rather than quantity, is the outstanding need for the game. Few will question his view that the county championship programme is too long, especially now that there is never a season without a visit from some eleven from overseas. Our leading cricketers suffer from being overworked; before the season is half over spectators of any perception must be conscious of a lack of zest in county games, many of which are played in an atmosphere of routine rather than spirited combat. A reduction of fixtures to a maximum of something to revitalise the game; at the same time it would facilitate the playing of such representative matches as North v. South (for years the most eagerly awaited event of our domestic season), and with their higher technical standard and greater publicity, would serve both as trials of temperament, inspiration to achievement and correction of the faulty methods which may escape unscathed from the less exacting inquisition of ordinary county standards. Finally, they would facilitate the concession of at least one, possibly two, more days to each Test match, and thus end the now generally deplored phenomenon of a rubber, to decide which side has travelled thousands of miles, depending in fact on a single and final match.

TIME-WASTING IRRITANTS
In this connection, the editor records the wise warning given to county secretaries by the new secretary of the M.C.C. that their main problems are to reduce the strain upon their players and to give better service to the public. Indeed, the summary of Lt.-Col. Rail-Kerr's address to them in December last year is one of the most interesting features of this year's Wisden, and for my own part I welcome particularly his denunciation of the time wasted over unnecessary and excessive intervals and the consistent neglect of the two-minute rule, inasmuch as the public schools provide the cradle of amateur cricket, is it too much to hope that reform in these respects may begin there?

In writing his annual and always interesting review of school cricket, Mr. Podmore encouragingly records a growing readiness on the part of school captains to take and give a sporting chance with their declarations, and to go out for a win rather than a draw. A draw can be a right and satisfactory end to a game of cricket, but twelve draws in the last fifteen Eton and Harrow matches suggest that our standard of values is wrong somewhere, whilst our experience on that fatal day at Adelaide this winter indicates that enterprise may sometimes spell security better than safety first.

Every Wisden includes some "special features," and this year we can read with interest Mr. Leveson-Gower's reminiscences of Oxford cricket. His own experience of it is, of course, unsurpassed; and in reviewing an epoch earlier than his own he has been helped by Mr. A. J. C. Cochrane, prince of speakers at any cricket dinner, and writer at any cricket of the most charming lyrics on the game. Besides some excellent stories, he records for us the interesting view that "Varsity cricket, in method and prestige, is very much to-day what it was forty years ago, and that facts do not support the often-heard view that its representatives are progressively disappearing from county cricket."

Among the cricketers who during the last year passed over to the Elysian fields were some who leave behind them the most vivid memories—Bobby Abel, "the Guv'nor," the jaunty little figure in its chocolate cap, or the sun hat that was always a sinister indication to the holding side; I can see him now, waddling out to the wicket side by side with Billy Brockwell, who looked and batted like a cavalry sergeant-major steeped in the doctrine of the "Arne Blanche." Teddy Wynyard—a very great all-round athlete who played cricket for England and was in a victorious cup side at soccer and won the Cresta run; George Simpson-Hayward, with the flick of his off-breaking lob, and his wonderful figures of six for 43 in a Test match at Johannesburg; and last but not least, Bosman, quiet, fond, of a hoarse, and therefore, as he himself whimsically observed, apparently the source of most of the evils in modern cricket. His own account of his discovery, its development and early fortunes, written in 1925 and most happily reproduced in this year's review, is some of the most fascinating reading on the game that I have met for years.

H. S. A.

HOCKEY FIXTURES

Mamak League Closing

To conclude the 1936-37 Season of the Mamak Hockey Tournament, the following matches have been arranged between the winners of the "A" Division, Central British Association, and the winners of the "B" Division, The Radio Sports Club.

Thursday, April 15, U.S.R.C. ground, bully off 5 p.m.

Sunday, April 18, Radio' ground, bully off 4.30 p.m.

Thursday, April 22, H.K.S.R.A. ground, bully off 5 p.m.

Champions of the above series v. Rest on Sunday, April 25, H.K.S.R.A. ground, bully off 4.30 p.m.



The magnificent challenge cup, presented by His Excellency the Governor (Sir Andrew Caldecott) for the winners of the men's singles badminton championship of the Colony. It will be received by P. H. Wong at the prize distribution this evening. (Photo: staff photographer).

Welch Regiment Wins Rugby Army Cup

BEATS PRINCE OF WALES'S VOLUNTEERS

The 1st Battalion, The Welch Regiment, and the 1st Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire)—the 41st and 40th Regiments of Foot respectively—met in the final round of The Army Cup at Aldershot on March 10. The Welch Regiment won by two goals and one try (13 points) to one dropped goal and one try (7 points).

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers had never before reached the final round, states The Times Rugby football correspondent, whereas the 1st Welch had won the cup as recently as 1935, and the 2nd Battalion three times running. In the reasons immediately following the War, not to mention an appearance in the final of 1923 and another cup in 1924. It rather followed that the Volunteers lacked the all-round knowledge of the game shown by their opponents, although on their way to the final round they had beaten the holders, the 5th Royal Tank Corps, in the fourth round by five points to three. Altogether they had scored 86 points to seventeen in the five games.

That this encouraging form was not merely a snare and a delusion was shown in yesterday's game. The Prince of Wales's Volunteers were a splendidly fit and keen side, and at least they had the satisfaction of scoring the only try of the second half. If they had handled the wet ball a bit better they might have won. The Welch, it may be mentioned, had drawn byes into the third round, in which they had a hard fight with the 2nd Leicester. In the semi-final they did well to beat the 1st Welch Guards by 23 points to 6.

A CLEVER TRY

The Welch scored a clever try in the first five minutes. A rush, had carried them into the opposing "25," where a quick pass to Lieutenant B. T. V. Cowey on the blind side of a scrumage missed out the stand-off player and so produced the opening. Cowey, who was playing as a centre, had the speed and sidestep to beat the defence before it could close upon him. Lance-Sergeant C. R. Owen, another player well known in first-class football, had to land a goal, but the try promised well for the Welch's chances.

For some time afterwards, however, the Volunteers, by keeping well on the ball and man, found it possible to exert a considerable pressure on their opponents' goal-line, broken only by an occasional breakthrough by the latter's backs, several of whom were remarkably fast. Private Thomas, on the right wing, was especially dangerous, for he took his passes well in his stride and never failed to make a lot of ground. The Volunteers, for their part, reached the Welch goal-line three or four times, and once Private Grey crossed it, only to be called back for a knock-on. This particular attack, however, was not in vain, for immediately afterwards Private Mogee dropped an excellent goal.

A profit behind, the Welch were roused to their best team effort, and before half-time they had added 10 points to their score and given the game a very different complexion. A cross-punt over to the right was

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MACAO RACING

Starters Announced For April Meeting

Entries and handicaps for the April Race Meeting of the Macao Jockey Club to be held in Macao on April 18 appear below:

1st Race, Coloway Handicap, five furlongs.—Baroda (140), Clunehouse (140), Country Flower (140), Courcour Bleu (135), Gold Reserve (135), Hohenfels (152), Hopefulleg (152), Prussian Plane (152), Merry Maker (141), Warfield (142), White Spirit (140), Wood Nymph (141).

2nd Race, Talpo Handicap, seven furlongs.—Fairy Ousel (138), Gold Clause (150), Leslie Henson (148), Meadow Eve (153), Merry Maker (141), Morning Tip (147), Newmarket Tip (140), Wentworth (140).

3rd Race, Lappa Handicap, "D" & "E" Classes, one mile.—Burgomaster (140), Emergency Call (140), High West (158), Gold Coin (158), Ling Long (140), Mountain View (140), Persian Cat (140), Victoria Hall (150).

4th Race, Arela Preta Handicap, six furlongs.—Clunehouse (140), Country Flower (140), Courcour Bleu (135), Fairy Ousel (138), Gold Clause (150), Gold Reserve (152), Hohenfels (152), Hopefulleg (153), Leslie Henson (148), Meadow Eve (153), Merry Maker (141), Morning Tip (147), Newmarket Tip (140), Warfield (142), White Spirit (140), Wood Nymph (141).

5th Race, Tap Siao Handicap, one mile.—Brown Bee (135), Fairy Auk (140), Hogmanay (135), Merry Fatty (135), Rotheray Bay (137), Shanghai 4 (100), Shin Yin Grand (152), The Big Trail (140), Victory Life (144).

6th Race, The Ladies' Race, (Unofficial), five furlongs.—

It is announced by the Macao Jockey Club that owing to insufficient entries for the Ma Kau Siao Handicap, for Non-Winning Subscription Griffins of the Hongkong Jockey Club, the race has been cancelled, leaving six events on the programme instead of seven as advertised. The cost of a thorough ticket is automatically reduced to \$6, including a chance in the \$1 Special Sweep. A book of five tickets is available at \$4.50 from the Club's Office at Stock Exchange Building.

WORLD CHAMPION

Schoolmaster Wins Rackets Title

London, Apr. 10.
After losing the first match in America by three games to four, D. S. Milford, the British Open and Amateur champion, won the world's rackets championship at the Queen's Club, London, today, beating Herbert Setzler, the American Open and Professional champion, in the second match by four games to nil.

His victory to-day gave Milford an aggregate of seven against Setzler's four.

Milford, who is an International hockey player, is a schoolmaster at Marlborough and is the second amateur to win the world's title. The last occasion an amateur did so was in 1902.—Reuter.

Home Rugby

London, Apr. 10.
The following were the results of the chief matches played in the country to-day:

Bradford	3 Blackheath	3
Harlequins	16 Gloucester	6
Leicester	11 Bristol	3
Old Merchant		
Taylor's	9 London Irish	4
Neath	28 Bath	10
Northampton	10 Old Alleynians	10
Plymouth Albion	0 Cardiff	16
Bedford	10 Old Leysians	10
	Devonport	
Camborne	3 Services	11
Cross Keys	5 Swansea	8
Exeter	5 Bridgend	5
Headingley	6 Waterloo	13
Gloucester	23 Newport	3
Manchester	3 Birkenhead Park	8
Torquay Athletic	0 Richmond	0
Weston-Super-Mare	3 Coventry	5

—Reuter.

SPORT ADVTS.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Fourth Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, 24th April, 1937, (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Exchange Building; the Club House, Happy Valley; the Hong Kong Club; the Sports Club; and the Stables, Shan Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Thursday, 15th April, 1937.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

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COMING SOON

QUEEN'S

THE cargo boat Tre-
vessa, Cornish by
name, Cornish by
home port—St. Ives—lay on
the other side of the world.
She was ten days out of
Fremantle, Western Aus-
tralia, bound for Antwerp,
crossing that desolate reach
of the Indian Ocean where
there is no land for 3,000
miles: from the western
coast of Australasia to the
Mauritius group.

On the bridge stood her master,
making his first trip in command of
her, Captain Cecil Foster, a man of
36, who had held his certificate since
1910 when he was 23; an old em-
ployee of the Hain Steamship
Company, Ltd., controlled by the
P. & O. He had been First Officer
of the Trevesa during the war, had
her torpedoed under him, been
picked up by the Union Castle
liner Alnwick Castle, which in turn
had been torpedoed, and had drifted
for 12 weary days in an open boat
until he landed weary, exhausted,
but not broken, on the Spanish coast.

But the war was over. His ship,
of 5,004 tons, was a good ship. She
behaved well in any weather, for she
was only a naturalised Briton: she
had been the German Im-

THE TREVESSA EPIC

Retold by

Guy Ramsey

She had been over-
hauled recently at a cost of £30,000.
At Port Erie, where he had taken
aboard his cargo of zinc concentrates,
whose weight compared with water
was heavy and whose consistency
was that of half-set cement, minor
repairs had been carried out. A sea
couple of rivets were "weeping"—
leaking water through. They had
been patched up with cement that
was fully set.

AND now he blessed his
care. The wind came
raving from the south-east: the
steady thrush of the prevailing
trades, risen suddenly to gale force.
The water oily and menacing,
heaved about him as though some
kraken were twisting and turning
in death agony below. Higher ran
the waves and higher. The oily
crests began to sprout caps of foam.
The sleek texture of the Indian Ocean
thinned beneath the lash of the wind.
The Trevesa rode it, but the
soggy mass of her £75,000 cargo,
laden in No. 1 Hold, close to the

skin of the ship, weighed her down.
Her action was laboured and slow.
Darkness fell and the lights at
mast-head wavered and tossed,
describing fantastic patterns against
the state of the sky.

Through the shifting ranges of the
sea towered one peak, set like
Everest's ice; foam-topped like
Everest's snow; gigantic, like
Everest's bulk. Everest is fraught
enough with awe, but a moving
Everest, an Everest rushing at you
in the darkness with a speed
apparent only by the mountain's
growth, an Everest turned to a
battering-ram, perpendicular height
shattering down
into horizontal
drive, and striking
headlong at the
metal walls that
alone protect you!

The ship, struck
by the rushing
waterhill, staggered,
shook, shivered
—and went on.
But her prow rode
lower, her stern
higher in the sea.
Her two port-boats
were carried away.

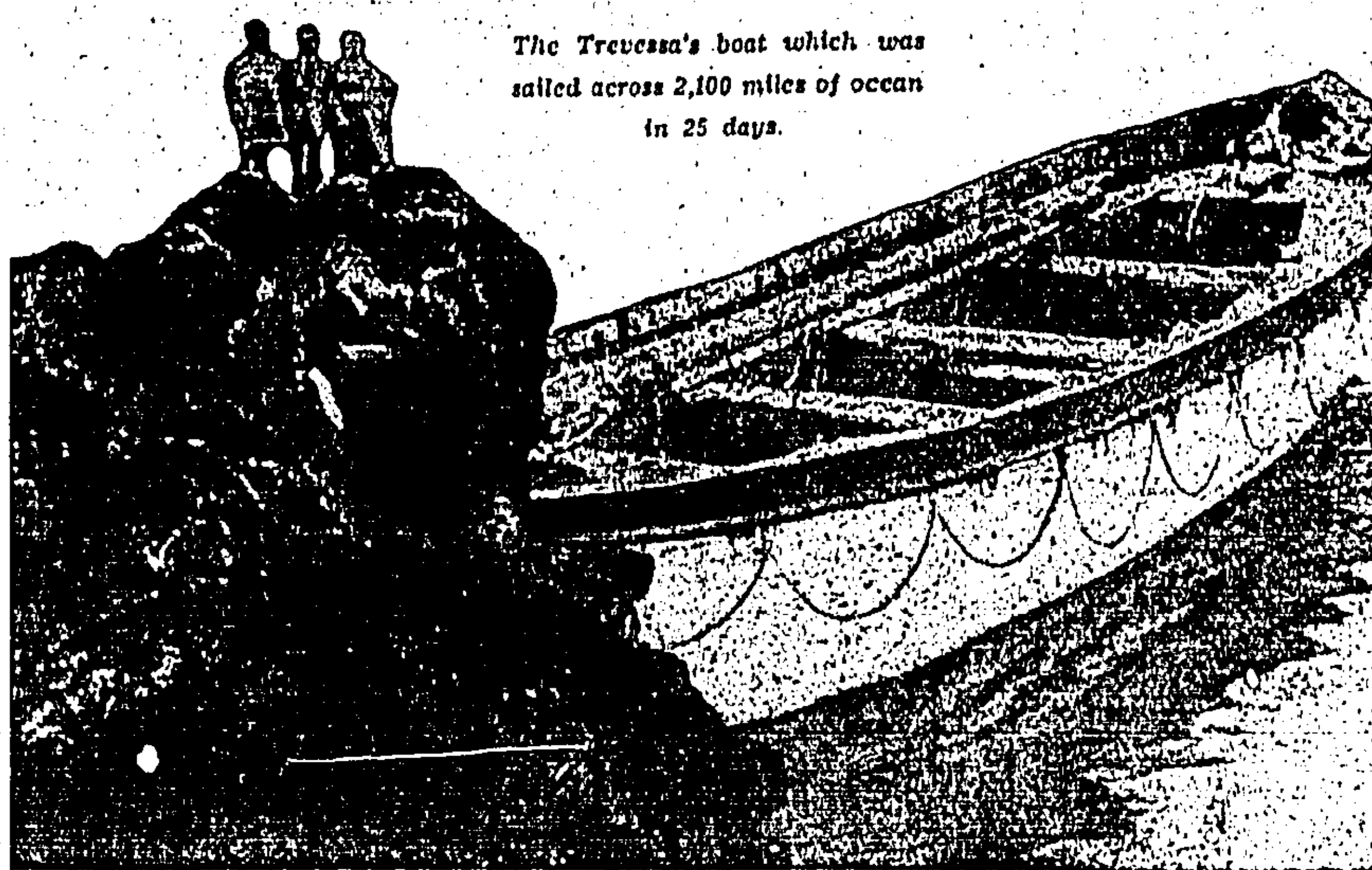
Across the
screaming of the
gale, deep, omin-
ous, came a boom;
low in timbre, ter-
rifying in quality,
the sound of water, not rushing free,
but pent like a padding beast grow-
ing angrily for its prey. The boom
was broken by a slipping, a grating;
as if woodwork were afloat and
scrapping against the ship.

The keen ear of the officer on the
watch caught the sound. Soundings
were taken. There was water in
No. 1 hold—and it could not get
away. That shattering impact had
torn a hole in the plates, forcing
apart metal from metal, rending
asunder the metal rivets that held
them together.

And the water could not be forced
through the cargo into the bilge
where the pumps could get at it.
It remained, locked in the forward
hold, ever adding to the weight of
the cargo the weight of a constantly
increasing bulk of water, forcing
the bows down, until they
threatened to lead the ship to the
bottom.

At 1 a.m. on June 4, 1923,
the captain ordered out
the boats and issued life-belts. The
discipline was not the iron discipline
of compulsion but the resilient steel
discipline of perfect confidence and
perfect co-operation. At 2.15 in the
morning, that icy hour when the
spirit of man is at its lowest ebb,
Captain Foster gave the order
"Abandon ship."

No use to wait for a rescue: the
S.O.S. had gone out earlier in the
night, giving the position 28.45
South, 85.42 East. It had been re-
ceived by the Runic, hundreds of
miles away; by two other ships then
unknown, later found to be other
ships of the same company. The
surface, scanning the horizon for
Trevessa, saw the illimitable
could make but 6 knots: the Trevesa
was 272 miles to the South. There
spray, and a boat floating keel-



The Trevesa's boat which was
sailed across 2,100 miles of ocean
in 25 days.

that the gusts of rain that sent drops
on to their unshaven, stubby cheeks
and howls might trickle down into
the cans they slung below their
throats. They left their socks lying
by their sides, to squeeze a few drips
of rain down their parched throats.
They strove to lower the sail and
catch water in it; but by the time
they had washed the salt from the
canvas, the shower had stopped.
Their feet, unsocked, dabbled in the
brine at the bottom of the boat. The
salt scorched them. The salt caked
on their cheeks and burned like fire.
Their strength ebbed with every
passing hour. They could not esti-
mate how near they were, how far
they were.

ON the other boat their
spoonfuls of water and half a biscuit
per man per day. Once, trying to
lower the sail to catch water, one
man fell overboard. He sank like a
plummet before the boat could even
be turned round. Once a pilot fish
swam at the bows, a shark at the
stern of the boat: sure sign of death
by seamen's superstition. The ocean
was fulfilled: one man died of ex-
posure that night.

Smith pored over the "Epitome
of Navigation" which he had snatch-
ed up from his cabin when he went
to get his coat. By seamen's tradi-
tion, knives were stuck in the mast
to avoid disaster. Their feet blis-
tered, their faces seared, their bodies
wasted, they yet held on: raising a
day, one biscuit
song to echo over the trackless waste,
raising a cheer, hearing the First
Officer say: "In a month you'll be
telling this story and getting beer
for the telling."

Men died: of exposure, of strain,
of losing all control and swilling
brine to allay for an instant the
agonising thirst that ravaged their
throats—burned the instant the actual
wetness had gone and only the salt
remained.

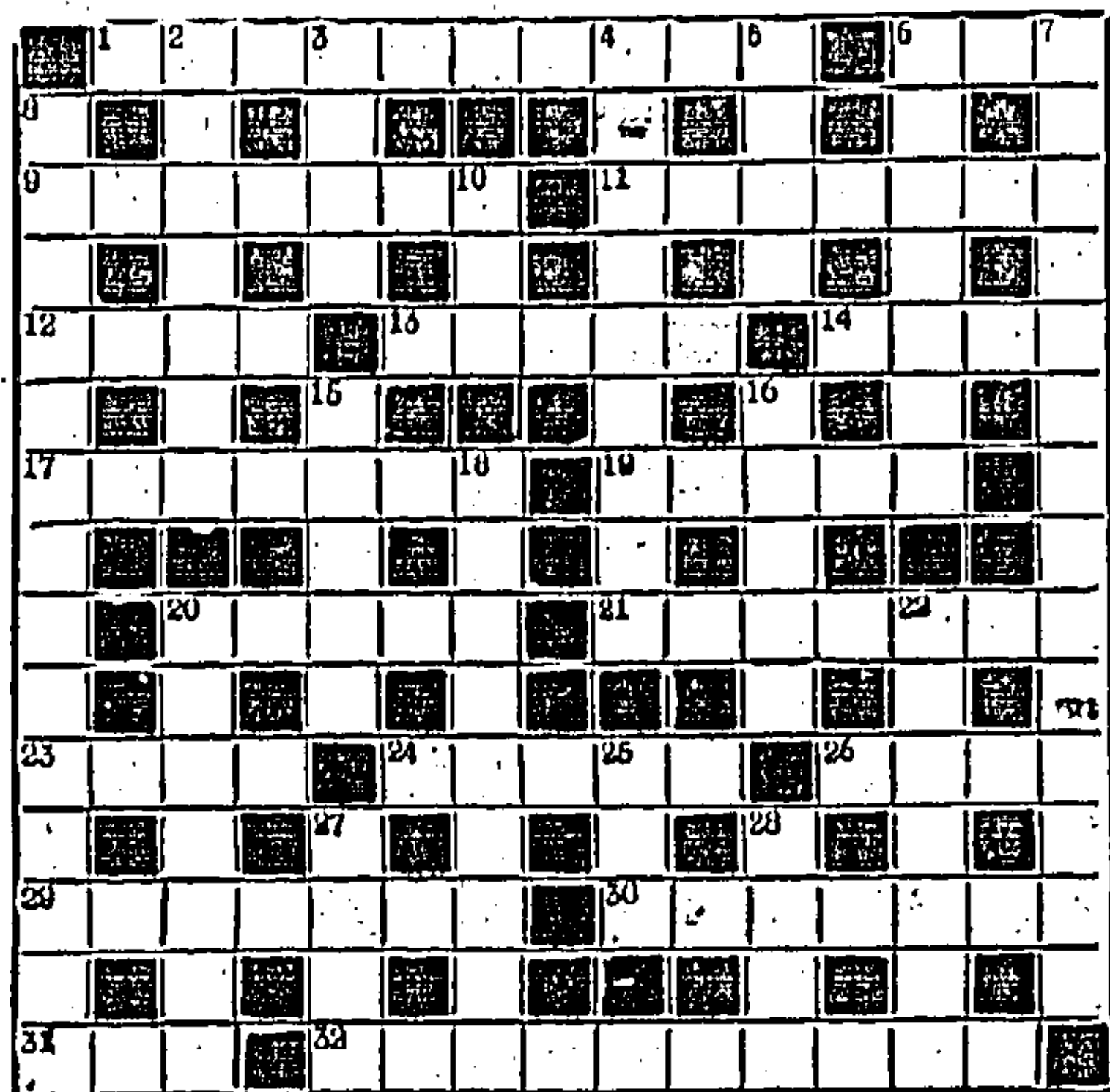
Two men in Foster's boat: eight
in Smith's. The crews shifted the
burial service. They wavered from
their course, ran too far north, too
far south, fought their way back
through dirty nights and days so
calm that their only progress was by
Napoleon Brandy.

Until, on June 26, a cracked voice
in Foster's boat shouted "An!...
An!"

No need to be an interpreter: that
port of starboard, her nose waver-
croak was "LAND!" The sharp-
eyed man was given the promised
reward: one tin of water. They beat
towards the land from noon until
dusk. The coast was fringed with
reefs, but the providence that had
sustained them did not desert them:
a boat, quarantined for plague, lay
off the coast. Constable Gretry,
aboard the Second, saw them, gave
the alarm.

Boats put out, piloted them ashore,
on the island of Rodriguez: 4,700
miles from the place where the ship
had foundered: covered in 25 days.
Two days later, on June 28, a
Creole fisherman saw a boat feebly
beating its way to Mauritius: a boat
that had covered 2,100 miles in 25
days: Smith's boat. Once ashore, all
hands recovered save one: Cook
and slung them under their chins
Allechia died on the strand.

OUR BRITISH CROSSWORDS



ACROSS

- 1 When poets complain of being
this, it's as poets, and not as
householders, I'll bet a ha'penny.
6 This bell has no clapper.
9 Gentleman of colour not ad-
mitted to our circle.
11 Answer this!
12 It was a great Victoria joke to
say that two of these made a
flower.
13 River that causes movement in
our little street.
14 No Hun loses his head in this
sort of thing.
17 Fished after tea and got all tied
up in consequence.
19 Arm of the sea.
20 Perfect darlings.
21 More an incident.
23 "What hides the helps?" said
Sally.
24 Making a smart repartee, herself.
26 One of the metals in brass.
29 Polar zone (hyphen 3-4).
30 The flower that has a roseate
alternative (two words, 3, 4).
31 His isle is Mona's, also.
32 Motion read and amended with-
out heat.

DOWN

- 2 Scintille.
3 Smooth enough to be put in the
sky for a large number.
4 Blue already, and might turn
quite sour.
5 Prescribed portion.
6 More likely to be appreciated
by Brown minor than by the
ear-driver (two words, 4, 3).
7 Saddle-bags? (two words, 6, 8).

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upwards. Another wireless was
sent "Afraid further search useless.
Not much hope of finding Trevesa's
boats. Gale blowing."

Another short paragraph appeared
in the London newspapers. There
was a flurry of excitement at Lloyd's.
There was a clutch of terror at the
hearts of half-a-hundred women
the slow certainty of death, warring
with—and defeating—the steady
hope of life. And silence.

Did you see "Mutiny on the
Bounty"? Have you read the story
of the immortal Bligh, the stern,
ruthless, sadistic, demon skipper
who was yet so consummate a sea-
man that he brought his company,
cast adrift in 1789, to land and gave
no trace of his evil qualities
throughout that nightmare journey?
Did you think such episodes belonged
to the past, to the days of sail, to a
luster age? You were wrong.

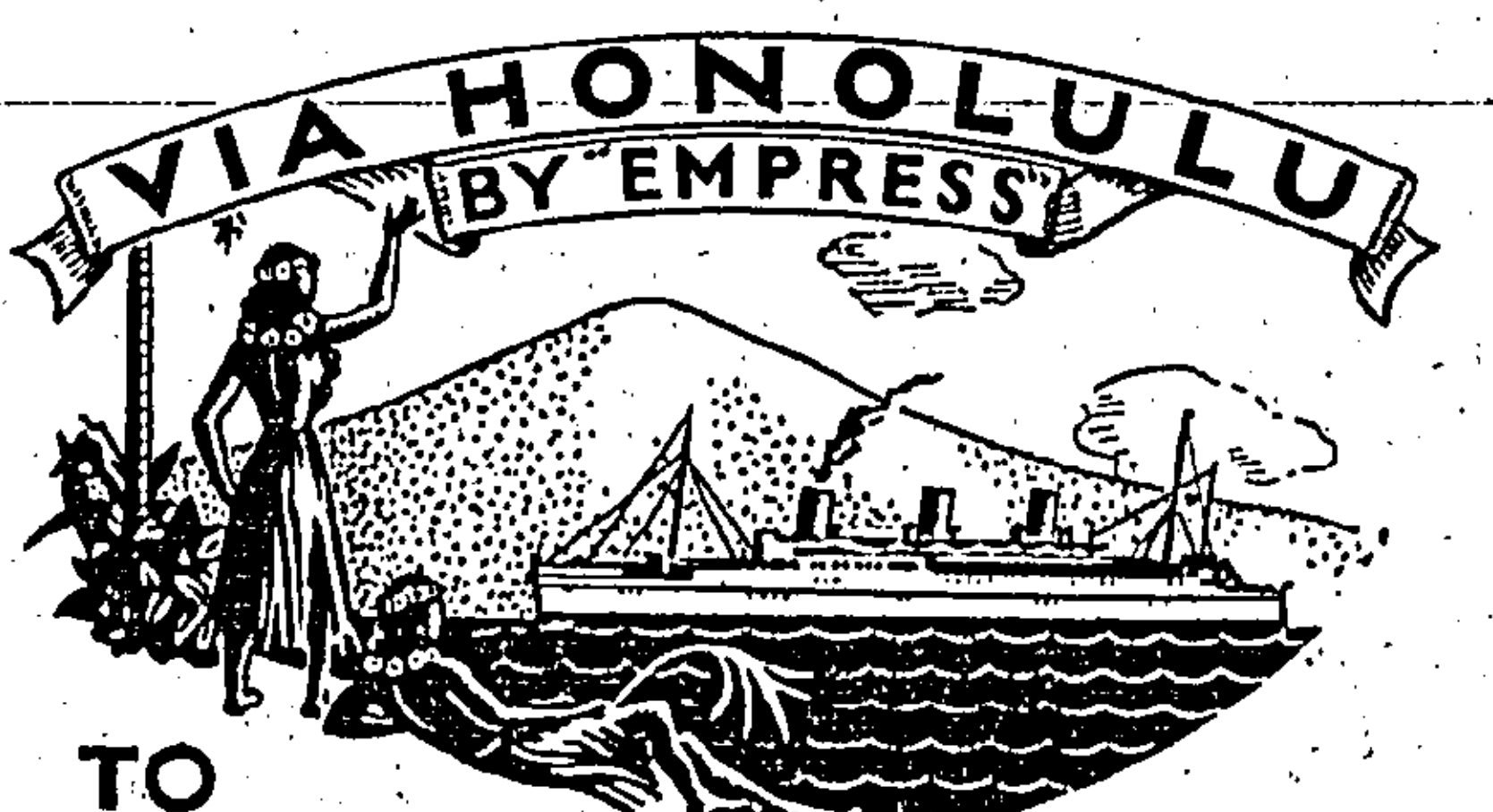
Here was no Bligh, tormenting his
crew, pilfering their pay, ordering in
a cold, quarter-deck voice hideous
penalties to gratify his own sense of
importance and his own passion for
cruelty. But here was a seaman,
two seamen possessed of all his
abilities and none of his faults:
Cecil Foster and his first officer,
Charles James Stewart Smith.

They had loaded the boats, pro-
visioned the boats, launched the
boats: three tasks on such a night
to tax the most expert.

Now, to sail the boats. No hope of
a rescue on that deserted vastness
of sea. And to make land—well,
1,200 miles to the East, in the teeth
of a gale, lay Australia: 1,760
miles to the west, lay Mauritius and
Rodriguez. Between boats and those
two land masses, one so huge, one
so small it seemed impossible to hit
it in the immensity of ocean with
the instruments available on such a
boat, was—Sea.

Four men: seventeen with
the Captain; the balance with the
first officer; two open boats; and the
sea. The war was on.

ALL night the boats lay-to
together. All next day
they lay-to, not daring to move; bail-
ing, waiting, waiting, bailing. At
five in the afternoon they rigged a
sail. At six a gust of wind carried
it by the board. A tow-line run
from Smith's boat to Foster's. They
ploughed their slow way westward
for an hour, two hours. At ten the
tow-line was carried away by the
ravaging sea. Again they lay-to for
the night.



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MUI-TSAI PROBLEM IN THE EAST

Miss Picton-Turberville's Address Before British Commonwealth League — Disagreement With Colleagues — Mui-Tsai is Not Slavery — Urge To Scrap Old Ordinance — Maintains Her Report Correct.

"A gallant band of men struggling to eradicate an age-long evil with inadequate machinery" was the tribute paid to the Chinese Protectorates of Malaya and Hongkong by Miss Picton-Turberville, who signed a minority report of the Mui-Tsai Commission, in an address to the British Commonwealth League in London on March 3.

The meeting of a definite campaign to keep public opinion awake and alert until this blot on the good name of the British Empire has been removed.

Miss Picton-Turberville said: "Most of the recommendations of the majority report I accept. I am, however, fundamentally opposed to my colleagues when they say 'let things continue as they are but improve the administrative situation.' The problem must be tackled, if the attack is to be successful, from an entirely new angle.

"The commission, you must remember, dealt only with the position under British administration. I am saying nothing about China for which we are not in a position to legislate.

"I want to make it quite clear," continued Miss Picton-Turberville, "that mui-tsai is not slavery in the ordinarily accepted sense of the word. Slavery 100 years ago meant that people were slaves all their lives and their children were born into a life of slavery.

"That is not the case with mui-tsai which is perhaps better described as child servitude of bondage.

Sold For Servitude

"In Malaya and Hongkong," Miss Picton-Turberville went on, "female children are purchased sometimes in infancy, but more generally between the ages of five and six years, and remain in bondage until they are 18 or 19 years old. They marry and their children are not born into slavery.

"Children are not, as has been stated in this country, sold in public places to the highest bidder. The transactions are carried out without much attempt at cover but it is not an auction.

"This purchasing of children is never done by Europeans. It is Chinese custom, which has come down through the ages, to sell children, generally for servitude.

"What is slavery as it is understood to-day," asked Miss Picton-Turberville adding, "Slavery, as it has been defined at Geneva, at which we have agreed, is the status or conditions of a person, over whom all the powers attaching to the rights of ownership are exercised.

"Under that definition of slavery, undoubtedly mui-tsai is slavery. In Canton they do not bother over the word at all. A manifesto was issued there dealing with slaves, known as mui-tsai.

An Evil System

"The purchase of children as mui-tsai in Malaya and Hongkong is definitely illegal," avowed Miss Picton-Turberville, "and steps have been taken to declare it so.

"I am expecting this matter to be debated in the House of Lords, and possibly in the House of Commons, and so do let us get beyond the old argument that the children are better off in their new homes than they would be in their own homes," said Miss Picton-Turberville. "That does not affect the situation. The Government has declared that it is an evil system, and that it shall be stopped.

"From 1926 to 1933 the Malayan law making the acquisition of a mui-tsai illegal, was a dead letter. In 1933 public opinion was aroused and a register was opened. Last year the Government appointed a commission. I want you to listen carefully to its terms of reference.

"To investigate the whole question of mui-tsai in Hongkong and Malaya and of any surviving practices in those territories of traffickers in women and children for valuable consideration whether on marriage or adoption, or in any circumstances."

"In my judgment the majority report centres too much on mui-tsai, as if there were no second problem of the thousands of children who are bought, transferred, for valuable consideration.

Only One Category

"Women are mentioned but children are the main issue. I do say that I think that my report gives a truer picture of the situation, a more accurate analysis of the problem and embodies the most effective means of complete abolition of the practice of transferring children for valuable consideration."

posed of those transferred for valuable consideration.

"One reason for this is the dreadful definition of mui-tsai. You cannot define mui-tsai. It is roughly held to be a female domestic servant for whom payment has been made to somebody else to secure her services.

"There are thousands of girls transferred who do not come within that definition. Many are taken for payment of a debt, or are given in pledge for loan.

Law Confusing

"The definition is confusing—the law is confusing. One law says it is illegal to have a domestic servant under the age of ten, and another says employers of mui-tsai, many of whom were under ten, to register them.

"Investigation has convinced me that even though exploitation were confined to some of the mui-tsai, the fact that the status of mui-tsai is difficult to define creates a dangerous situation.

"We must apply the machinery of protection, notification, and where necessary, inspection, to all transferred girls under 12 years of age. That is the kernel of my report.

"I am convinced," said Miss Picton-Turberville, "that this intricate problem cannot be solved by compartments. Unless a generalised system of protection is instituted the evil will creep up again in different categories and forms.

"A new law giving general protection for all children under 12 years of age will, in the first place, benefit

PIGEON-HOLED!

THE evidence given before the Mui-Tsai Commission was placed in the library of the House of Commons on March 1st. Mr. George Lunn M.P. asked to see it on March 3 and found that it had already been consigned to a cupboard and the librarian had to search for it.

the large number of unregistered mui-tsai which now exist.

"In Malaya they exist in thousands—that fact is not challenged. Where masses of children are bought for servitude some must suffer cruelty and hardship. Cruelty is common throughout the world and I do not want to base our endeavour to abolish mui-tsai because they are cruelly treated.

No Safeguard

"The second category which would benefit from a new law is the adopted daughter—there is a very large number of these.

"Again the law is misleading. It states that every person who takes part, or attempts to take part in any transaction the object of which is to transfer or confer, wholly or partly, the possession, custody, or control of any minor under the age of 18 years for any valuable consideration shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence unless such person proves beyond reasonable doubt that the transaction was bona fide and solely for the purpose of a proposed marriage, or adoption.

"Would you not assume that the transfer generally is illegal unless it is for adoption or marriage? Yet the transaction is carried through with no official cognisance. The section which appears to offer a safeguard is really no safeguard at all.

"Thousands of children are sold at 4, 5 years of age as prospective daughters-in-law. Ought they to be protected? The evidence given to the Commission is overwhelmingly in favour that they should be. In the poorer houses the prospective daughter-in-law takes the place of the mui-tsai.

"A Chinese in Malaya said: 'In my own community I know of cases of genuine adoption, but I also know a lot of sham ones. There is other evidence on the point.

A Lucrative Business

"Then there are the girls bought young and transferred again as concubines. To secure little children of five or six years of age it is usual to pay \$10 for each year or even eight or 10 years of age. To keep a girl for five or six years or even eight or 10 years of age is an extremely lucrative business.

"It is not fair that they should be protected from being transferred for a considerable sum of money at such tender years? My suggested ordinance would protect them until they were 18 years of age.

"Girls are purchased to enter a life of prostitution. Here, I must say," said Miss Picton-Turberville, "that in Malaya in general views prostitution very seriously and very severe penalties are imposed. Still, girls are purchased by women when they themselves are getting old and unable to earn a living. The money is paid to the children in order to keep outside the ambit of the law.

"I have adopted, and made a précis of the Ordinance suggested to the Commission by Sir George Maxwell, who is the expert on Slavery Convention at Geneva nominated by the

British Foreign Office. It should be called Child Protection Ordinance as my recommendation states, as Sir George has included boys and girls, although I found no cases of boys being purchased for evil purposes. "I am convinced that that ordinance will protect and safeguard children finally the evil of mui-tsai.

Scrap The Old Ordinance

"It requires the registration of all children under the age of 12 years who have been bought, or transferred from their parents," Sir George said. "I sometimes wonder if he has made too many. The Protectorates of Chinese will have great discretion.

"The majority report stigmatises this ordinance as practically impossible. I venture to submit that Sir George Maxwell, who spent 30 years in Malaya, probably knows what is practicable and what is not. "Sir George was Chief Secretary to Government and had no special attachment to the Chinese Protectorate. I think that is a good thing for when a person is settled in one department sometimes he cannot see the forest for the trees.

"The majority report contains some excellent recommendations to improve the present machinery but, in judgment this evil cannot be abolished unless a new ordinance is passed. "The main recommendation of the majority report is that prosecutions should continue. In another part of the report they admit that prosecutions are often long and tedious. Tacked that way the problem will be with us for centuries.

"Scrap the old ordinance which is reaching only one category and bring in one that will include all categories. Frankly, the main details of the majority report view the problem too much from the angle of 16 or 16 years ago and not to-day. I tell certain the Chinese will welcome new legislation. A growing feeling against mui-tsai will facilitate the solution of the problem.

"If we cannot have a new ordinance," concluded Miss Picton-Turberville, "I would rather have the majority recommendations than nothing, but for the purpose of abolishing mui-tsai I consider them to be totally inadequate."

Press Interview

"Whatever is the ultimate fate of my minority report, I am convinced that it can be only a matter of time before a bill based on Sir George Maxwell's outline, is introduced into Malaya to deal with the mui-tsai question," said Miss Edith Picton-Turberville, a member of the Government Mui-Tsai Commission which visited Malaya and Hongkong last year, to a Straits Times representative.

"I have accepted Sir George's outline," she continued, "but I am not at all sure that the exemptions from registration should not be limited to sisters, nephews and nieces. It is obvious that I consider mine to be the more accurate report. My colleagues have put forward some excellent recommendations but they are inadequate for the purpose of ridding the British Empire of the evil of mui-tsai.

"In some details, small perhaps," continued Miss Picton-Turberville, "the majority report is contradictory and I do not think that when they say 'Occasional instances of cruelty, neglect or sexual crime occur in respect of mui-tsai, as of other girls' they are being very complimentary to the Chinese home.

"The Commission examined about 130 witnesses of whom were asked 'Are you in favour of fresh legislation?' The replies were more than two to one in favour.

Definition Changed

"In 1932 a Mui-Tsai Bill, of which the Chinese Advisory Board had approved in general, was introduced into the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements.

"The word used in that bill was 'girl', and Mr. A. B. Jordan, the acting-secretary for Chinese Affairs, made a point that a wide definition of mui-tsai was necessary in order to include all the varied forms of acquiring female children current in the Colony, and, to overcome the fiction that a girl is an adopted daughter.

"Here are Mr. Jordan's words. 'I am of the considered opinion that it is essential that the definition of mui-tsai should be wide. Otherwise we shall leave loopholes through which evildoers can escape and the legislation will be nullified.'

"The reading," continued Miss Picton-Turberville, "was passed without a dissentient voice. Three months later, however, the definition is changed to domestic servant. I agree that the reasons given by Mr. A. M. Goodman, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, were most reasonable. He pointed out that girls who had been properly adopted would appear in the same register as mui-tsai and mui-tsai carries with it a certain connection of slavery."

Public Demand

"My point is that nowhere is it suggested that the definition would make the bill impossible, impractical or impossible. These are pre-1922 excuses and I am surprised to find them in the majority reports."

In conclusion Miss Picton-Turberville, who is a former Socialist Member of Parliament, stressed that this was a non-party matter. In which members on both sides of the House were interested.

"I am convinced," she said, "that if the Government does not accept Sir George Maxwell's ordinance, public opinion will demand the protection of these thousands of little children."

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The Hongkong Telegraph

FINAL EDITION

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1937. 日二初月三

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This new tyre meets the conditions produced by increased car efficiency.

BRITAIN MAY SMASH BLOCKADE OF BILBAO

H.M.S. Hood Will Open Fire "If Necessary"

MUSSOLINI READY TO TALK OF TROOPS' WITHDRAWAL

London, Apr. 12.

The British Cabinet went into emergency session last night and is reported to have been considering whether or not the battle-cruiser Hood should be ordered to smash the rebel blockade of Bilbao.

The week-end meeting recalls similar gatherings at times of crisis, such as the World War days and the period when ex-King Edward VIII was wavering towards abdication.

The Cabinet, apparently, wrestled with the delicate decision whether to send an armed escort with the four British merchant ships which are carrying foodstuffs to Bilbao's starving populace or to recognise the rebels' blockade, thereby giving General Francisco Franco's forces the technical status of belligerents.

The decision hinged upon whether the Cabinet was prepared to recognise General Franco's claim that foodstuffs, in this instance, constitute war materials.

Meanwhile, it is expected H.M.S. Hood will arrive at Bilbao, or near that port, this morning, where the mighty warship will await instructions. The four cargo ships are waiting for instructions at St. Jean de Luz, in French territorial waters.

The Admiralty has not confirmed that H.M.S. Hood is on her way to Bilbao, but has merely stated that she has been "ordered to the Bay of Biscay to protect British shipping."

Later, it was disclosed that the Cabinet had ordered H.M.S. Hood to fire on rebel Spanish warships "if necessary" to protect British shipping.

H.M.S. Hood arrived off Bilbao at midnight. Thus far it is not indicated whether the Admiralty will order the battle-cruiser to smash the blockade. But whatever happens, Britain will continue her policy of non-recognition of the rebels as a belligerent power.

The Daily Telegraph says the Cabinet has refused a naval escort to the four British food ships at St. Jean de Luz, bound for Bilbao, or any other ships travelling in Spanish waters.

Mussolini Less Defiant

Meanwhile, it is reliably reported that following week-long urging by Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, and long communications with Signor Dino Grandi, Italian Ambassador to London, and Sir Eric Drummond, British Ambassador to Rome, Signor Benito Mussolini has finally consented to discuss the withdrawal of volunteers from Spain.

It is reported that Herr Adolf Hitler, seeking British friendship, assisted in inducing Mussolini to reconsider his attitude. It is considered by well-informed persons that any further show of belligerence on Italy's part will be merely a matter of face-saving.

It is said that Signor Grandi has already his instructions about an about-face in policy, though Non-Intervention Committee members point out that the Italian change of heart is still distant from actual recall of volunteers, especially in view of the battle raging outside Madrid. Italians and Germans are still determined, it is felt, to prevent a "Red triumph" in Spain.

Announcement Awaited

It is believed that either Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, or Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, will make an important announcement in the House of Commons regarding the Spanish blockade situation. A spokesman says that the official attitude must be delivered to Parliament. "Any other versions must be regarded as conjectural," he added.

The legal situation is intricate. It is understood that it is the British policy to treat all pirates as vessels hailing or sailing from any vessel which is not a high seas ship, thus far the Admiralty has not ordered its ships to extend protection to shipping inside Spanish territorial waters. Unofficially, it is suggested, Britain may attempt to solve the crisis through a request to General Franco to recognise a protective zone at positions.

KEEN COMPETITION IN HONGKONG BISLEY



There was keen rivalry on the Kowloon City range yesterday in the Bisley Competition in connection with the Hongkong Rifle Association's annual meeting. The above picture shows the scene on the butts. (Photo: Staff Photographer.)

Keen Fight For Governor's Cup

E.R.A. HAYNES, ROYAL NAVY MARKSMAN, HOLDS LEAD

Owing to the large number of competitors in the various events at the final day of the Annual Bisley Meeting at Kowloon City, shooting was more than half-an-hour behind schedule this morning.

A keen struggle is developing for the coveted Governor's Cup, the final stages of which have yet to be decided.

E.R.A. Haynes, of the Royal Navy, was still leading by one point at the tiffin adjournment.

This morning's firing was featured by the scoring of a "possible" of 35 points by C.S.M. Grinham, of the Royal Welch Fusiliers. C.S.M. Grinham made his splendid score in the Association Cup event, an unsquadded competition which has been running for four days.

A large number of guests and riflemen sat down for the tiffin, served in the Club House and in marquees on the grounds.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Caldecott were expected to arrive shortly after 3 p.m., just as this edition was going to press.

Lady Caldecott will present the prizes to the successful competitors at 5 p.m.

The "Brookwood" Competition, fired just before the tiffin adjournment, resulted as follows:

- (Possible 50 points.)
- 1.—(Cup). Sgt. Warwick, R.M. 48
 - 2.—Cpl. Hingham, R.U.R. 47
 - 3.—Sgt. Blandford, R.M. 47
 - 4.—Lt. Ratcliffe, R.U.R. 46
 - 5.—Mr. Watson, Dockyard Rifle Club 45

(One score of 40 was counted out.)

Consolation Sweepstakes

- 1. A. Sequeira, H.K.V.D.C. 48
- 2. E. R. A. Haynes, R.N. 46

(One score at 45 was counted out.)

Consolation Sweepstakes

- 1.—(Cup). Rifleman Hughes, R.U.R. 47
- 2.—L/Sgt. Giesbre, R.A.O.C. 46
- 3.—Sgt. Cammure, R.U.R. 45
- 4.—Sapper Daniels, R.E. 45
- 5.—Capt. Kenyon, R.W.F. 45

Consolation Sweepstakes

- 1. L. Brice, R.A.O.C. 44
- 2. Sgt. Perkins, H.K. Police 42
- 3. Sapper Downing, R.E. 41

INDIVIDUAL REVOLVER COMPETITION (Possible Score, 60 Points)

- 1.—Sgt. Perkins, (Police) 32
- 2.—Cpl. M. Stewart, R.U.R. 31

RAPID FIRING (Class R.F.)

This event ended in a tie on Saturday and had to be fired off again this morning. The result was as follows:

- 1.—Rifleman McCallie, R.U.R. 18
- 2.—L/Cpl. McNaughton, Sea-fort 18
- 3.—L/Sgt. Giesbre, R.A.O.C. 18
- 4.—Rifleman, R.U.R. 18
- 5.—Rifleman, R.U.R. 18
- 6.—Cpl. McCourt, R.W.F. 17

Consolation Sweep

- 1.—Sgt. McLellan, Sea-fort 18
- 2.—Sgt. Perkins, Sea-fort 18
- 3.—Rifleman, R.U.R. 18
- 4.—Sgt. Baker, Sea-fort 18

"STICKLEDOWN" SHOOT

As the closing stages of the Governor's Cup draw near competition...

(Continued on Page 5.)

BRITAIN WON'T ASSIST SPAIN

Offer of Concessions In Morocco Refused

FRENCH NOTE SHOWS SIMILAR ATTITUDE

London, April 11.

His Majesty's Government has published the note sent to the Spanish Government on March 20 in reply to the Spanish note of February 9, published by the Insurgent Junta at Salamanca on March 17. This Spanish Government note allegedly offered Britain and France certain concessions in Morocco in return for help against the rebels.

The British reply does not mention Morocco concessions. It states the British Government has the desire to do everything possible to shorten the conflict and that the cessation of foreign intervention has been its guiding principle.

The note proceeds to point out that the termination of the present troubles will find the Spanish Government faced with serious problems, both external and internal, and Britain is convinced it is in the best interests of Spain that His Majesty's Government should confine its efforts to securing, as completely as possible, the non-intervention of foreign countries in the Spanish conflict.

The British Government cannot but feel, the note adds, that other problems to which the Spanish Foreign Minister, Senor Julio del Vayo, refers, should await the return of peaceful conditions to Spain.—*Reuter*.

Ceremony On Governor's Departure

Troops Will Line Way To Queen's Pier

The departure for Home of His Excellency the Governor (Sir Andrew Caldecott, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.) prior to taking up his new post as Governor of Ceylon, on Friday, April 16, will be marked by considerable ceremonial.

His Excellency, who is sailing aboard the Empress of Japan, will arrive at Queen's Pier at 11 a.m. and will depart by launch about half an hour later. Guards of honour are to be furnished by the Royal Navy, the 1st Battalion The Seaforth Highlanders, the Royal Air Force, and the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps.

Both sides of the route from Government House via Garden Road, Queen's Road, Jackson Road, and Connaught Road will be lined by troops drawn from the 1st Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders, the Royal Welch Fusiliers, and the Royal Ulster Rifles. The Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps will furnish one platoon motor machine-guns and the Hongkong Police six motor cyclist orderlies as escort to His Excellency.

After His Excellency has inspected the guards of honour, he will enter the Empress of Japan.

(Continued on Page 5.)

MARCUS CHORUS GIRLS ON SIT-DOWN STRIKE: SOON COMING TO H. K.

By "FIRST NIGHT"

The famous Marcus Show, which played at the Queen's Theatre in Hongkong eighteen months ago, and which is due here on a return tour before the end of the year, has just had a sit-down strike in Salt Lake City.

With a final flip of semi-bare anatomy, the fifty chorus-girls of Marcus' new show, "La Vie Parée," went on strike before the astonished eyes of an audience of 1,500 Utah theatre-goers.

The orchestra had swung into a happy tune when a voice backstage yelled, "Cut the music!" Out stepped the theatre manager, Earl McCullough, who said:

"The show seems to have gone on a sit-down strike. You may get your money back at the box office if you wish."

The customers proved they were not wearied by the 1,998,745 strikes that have been inflicted on American audiences since the vogue started, and applauded loudly. Several hundred, however, swarmed the box-office, where they were

(Continued on Page 5.)

BULLETS FLY IN UNION WAR

C. I. O. Allegedly Open Fire On Crowd

Canadian Strike Crisis Looms

Galena, Kansas, Apr. 11.

Gunfire, allegedly from the C.I.O. headquarters, seriously wounded nine members of the Independent Three State Metal and Smelter Union, massed to prevent a scheduled C.I.O. meeting to-day.—*Reuter*.

Later

Four C.I.O. members have been arrested following the shooting at Galena.

It is reported that anti-C.I.O. factions are bringing machine-guns and tear gas and threatening to smash the C.I.O. completely.

STORY OF CLASH

The story of the clash, and events leading up to it, starts with the workers of lead and zinc mines for a drive against the C.I.O. union headquarters in the mining regions of three states. The drive terminated here in the shooting of seven of the "blue card" army.

Previously, the anti-C.I.O. faction had prevented the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Union meeting at Picher, Okla., and then destroyed the headquarters of the C.I.O. at Picher, Kan. and at Treece, Kan. Then they set out for Galena.

The rioting is the climax of long-standing antagonism resulting from the C.I.O.'s two months' organisation campaign in which, it is believed, serious inroads have been made on the "blue card" organisation.

MEETING BROKEN UP

The C.I.O. advertised a mass meeting at Picher, Okla., at 2 p.m. to-day, but the "blue card" workers rallied 4,000 men and armed them with pick-handles, and paraded to the scene of the C.I.O. gathering. They beat all C.I.O. button-wearers they met on the way and prevented the C.I.O. assembly. Later, they broke all the windows in the C.I.O. headquarters.

Most of the crowd then dispersed, but 300 left by automobile for Treece, where they wrecked the Committee of Industrial Organisation's headquarters.

This accomplished, they drove to Galena, intending to break into the C.I.O. headquarters there. But they encountered resistance and dispersed. The "blue card" workers fear the C.I.O. is going to force a costly strike upon the miners.—*United Press*.

40,000 PLEDGE SUPPORT

Oshawa, Apr. 11.

The Toronto Trades and Labour Council has pledged the support of its membership of 40,000 to the United Automobile Workers' strike here and at Windsor in the General Motors Corporation (Canada) plants.

"This is not a fight against the General Motors. It is a fight against Premier Hepburn of Ontario and his refusal to accept the representatives of the General Motors employees," a spokesman for the Council said.

The operators announce that a statement of their policy awaits

(Continued on Page 5.)

Much Conjecture

London, Apr. 11.

The Cabinet to-day held one of its rare, surprise Sunday meetings, being attended by all members with the exception of Lord Swinton, Secretary of State for Air.

It is understood the Cabinet discussed the difficult situation which has arisen over the protection of British merchant shipping for the neighbourhood of Bilbao has given rise to much conjecture in London over the week-end.

It is also confirmed that the British Government has advised the four British cargo carriers, with food for Bilbao, to temporarily enter French territorial waters pending consideration of the special situation in the Bilbao littoral, where the Insurgents' warships have instituted a blockade.

It is understood the Cabinet tonight formulated instructions for the masters of these ships.—*Reuter*.

Embezzler Shot

Hopei Bank Manager Found Guilty

Peking, Apr. 12.

Fan Shao-chang, Manager of the Hopei branch of the Hopei Bank, was executed by shooting this morning, on conviction by the Pacification Commission on a charge of embezzling \$30,000.

Fan allegedly made out a draft on Peking banks totalling the sum mentioned and is stated to have arrived from Kaoyi and collected the draft, and then to have fled to Shanghai by aeroplane. He was, however, caught and brought back for trial.—*Reuter*.

STOP PRESS

GOVERNOR'S CUP

In the start of the final aggregate for the Governor's Cup, Sgt. Blandford, R.M., has displaced E.R.A. Haynes, R.N., for leading position, with aggregate of 240. Haynes lies with Mr. C. Watson, Dockyard Rifle Club, for second position. Five tied for 10th and 20th positions, and will shoot again. There is difference of only 17 points between 1st and 20th positions.

Would you make a good WITNESS?

WHERE were you at 4.30 on Saturday, January 9?

Did you get any letters by the mid-day post last Wednesday week?

Were there any cars parked in your street when you came home last night?

Suppose that you were standing in a witness box. A man's life might depend on the accuracy of your answers to such questions as these.

Have you a good memory? Well-developed powers of observation?

Then answer the three questions given here. It is simple to any one who tried to remember how he spent yesterday. To remember what you did all day last Thursday fortnight is a severer test.

Questions about things which you have done in the past are pure memory tests.

Try these

Which side of the bus or train did you sit on going to work last Friday?

What have you had for luncheon for the last four days?

What is the date of your driving licence?

The question about the cars parked in your street is one which cannot be answered unless you have used your powers of observation.

You can answer a "memory question" with the help of concentrated thought, but it is common experience that the more you think about things which only observation could have told you, the more impossible it becomes to remember them.

Ask any one whether the figures on their drawing-room clock or on the local church clock are Roman or Arabic. Unless they have consciously noticed the figures they will never be able to say, although they may have looked at them every day for years.

What do you observe?

This question is one which can be answered from observation alone. So are these:

Is there a representation of Britannia on a ten-shilling note?

Does your husband strike matches away from or towards himself?

Watch people striking matches. Nearly every man strikes them towards himself. Nine out of ten women strike them away from themselves.

Is the hot-water tap in your bath on the left or the right?

List your furniture

Does the gate of your neighbour's house open inwards or outwards?

How many pieces of furniture are there in your living room? It's astonishing how many people forget some large object when they are giving a list from memory.

Where is the nearest fire-alarm to your house?

Which sock do you habitually put on first?

How many of your friends are left-handed?

Authority Issues Warning Regarding 'Flu.'

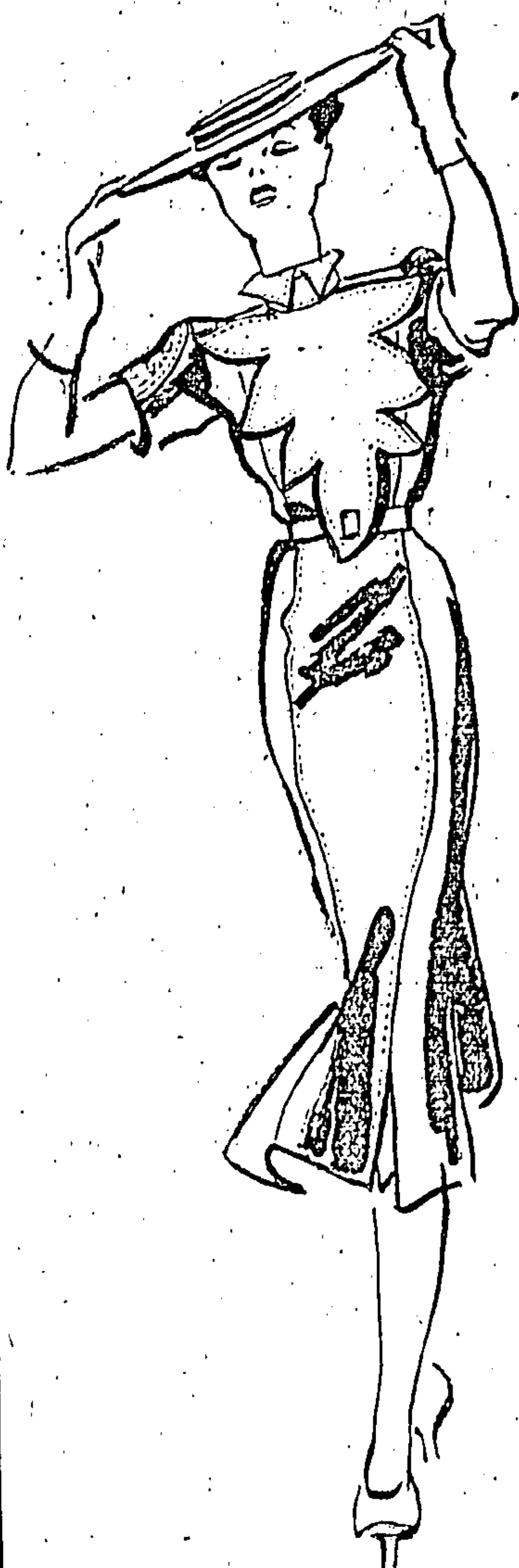
A medical writer, in speaking of the after-effects of influenza, or grippé, says: "It is astonishing the number of people who have been crippled in health for years after an attack." It is a common thing to hear people date various ailments from an attack of influenza. The proper course is to at once build up and enrich the blood, and thus restore the weakened vitality of the system. Years of actual test have shown that there is no better remedy for this purpose than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Read this typical story:

"Following a severe attack of influenza," writes Mr. F. H. McMullen, of Belleville, Canada, "I was left in such a weak condition that my friends thought I would not get better. I developed nervous indigestion and my blood got thin and watery. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills brought me back to health and strength. I can honestly say I think them the best blood builder and nerve tonic known."

Besides their great beneficial effect during convalescence after illness, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the logical treatment for the many health troubles which have their origin in an impoverished condition of the blood: digestive disorders, nerve weakness, giddiness, premature ageing, palpitation, back pain, rheumatism and its kindred ailments, and the troubles peculiar to women.

Rich, red blood is a vital necessity to men and women; start building up your blood to-day with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the world famous tonic.

REPORT BY ZOE FARMAR & ROBB ON
PARIS SPRING FASHION SHOWS



Black wool marocain dress, striped white pique trimmings. Bodice of white pique outlined in coarse black stitching, slots on to belt, is quite separate from dress, faces also at back of neck. Design of front is also embroidered on sleeve panel. Stitching down front panel of dress is black, not contrast. Hat: 1910 boater white panama, black band.

DAYTIME dresses I've seen so far are so sane you'd think they'd been designed straight for the smart stenographer.

Their outline is fitting, with only the slightest emphasis of shoulders, the waists highish; belts mostly trim and slim; length again 14 inches (sometimes even shorter) from the ground.

Any and all divergences from this appear on the chest. And even then the trimmings are just made for busy little women. Can be taken off for washing or a change.

FALSE fronts, starched and spanning bodice fronts. . . One designer shows eleven, and when an idea occurs more than four times in a good collection you know it's certain no try-on.

Only in the shapes of bodice decoration do most of these dresses show any originality. Many of them are made of white, striped pique, some in bright coloured linens, silks, or even flannels—on black.

Black is still the day-time colour, until summertime anyway, when you can expect crude, bright-patterned fabrics.

Day dresses have high necks and lots of trimming

TRENDS:

NECK-LINES: normal to high (have to be high or they'd never get all that trimming down the front).

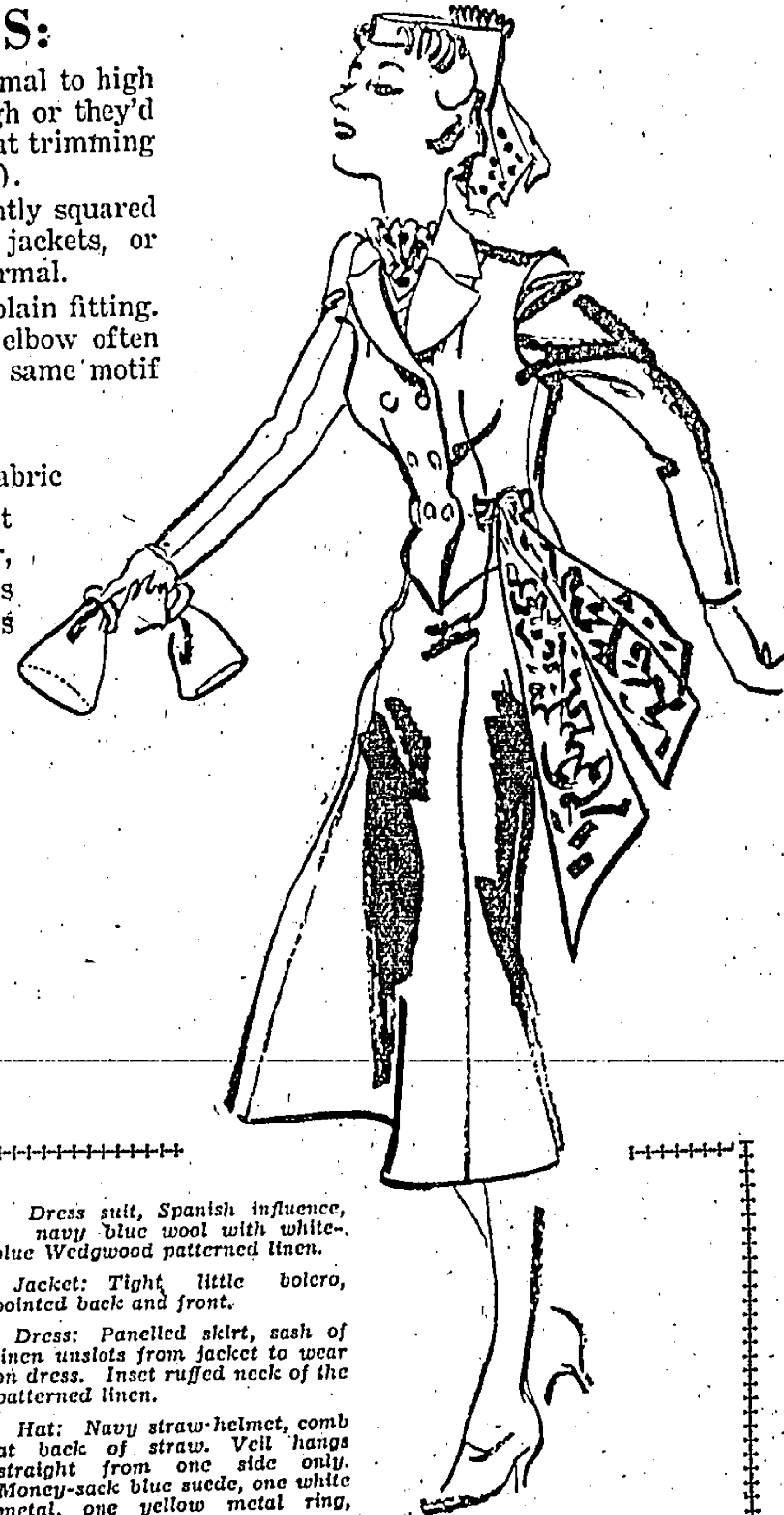
SHOULDERS: slightly squared for silks and jackets, or well-defined normal.

SLEEVES: if long, plain fitting. Short ones, to elbow often decorated with same motif as on bodice.

SKIRTS: straight.

BELT: many of fabric

and leather (front and clasp leather, back same as dress); others mostly plain.



Dress suit, Spanish influence, navy blue wool with white Wedgwood patterned linen.

Jacket: Tight little bolero, pointed back and front.

Dress: Panelled skirt, ash of linen, unslits from jacket to wear on dress. Inset ruffled neck of the patterned linen.

Hat: Navy straw-helmet, comb at back of straw. Veil hangs straight from one side only. Money-sack blue suede, one white metal, one yellow metal ring, double sacks.

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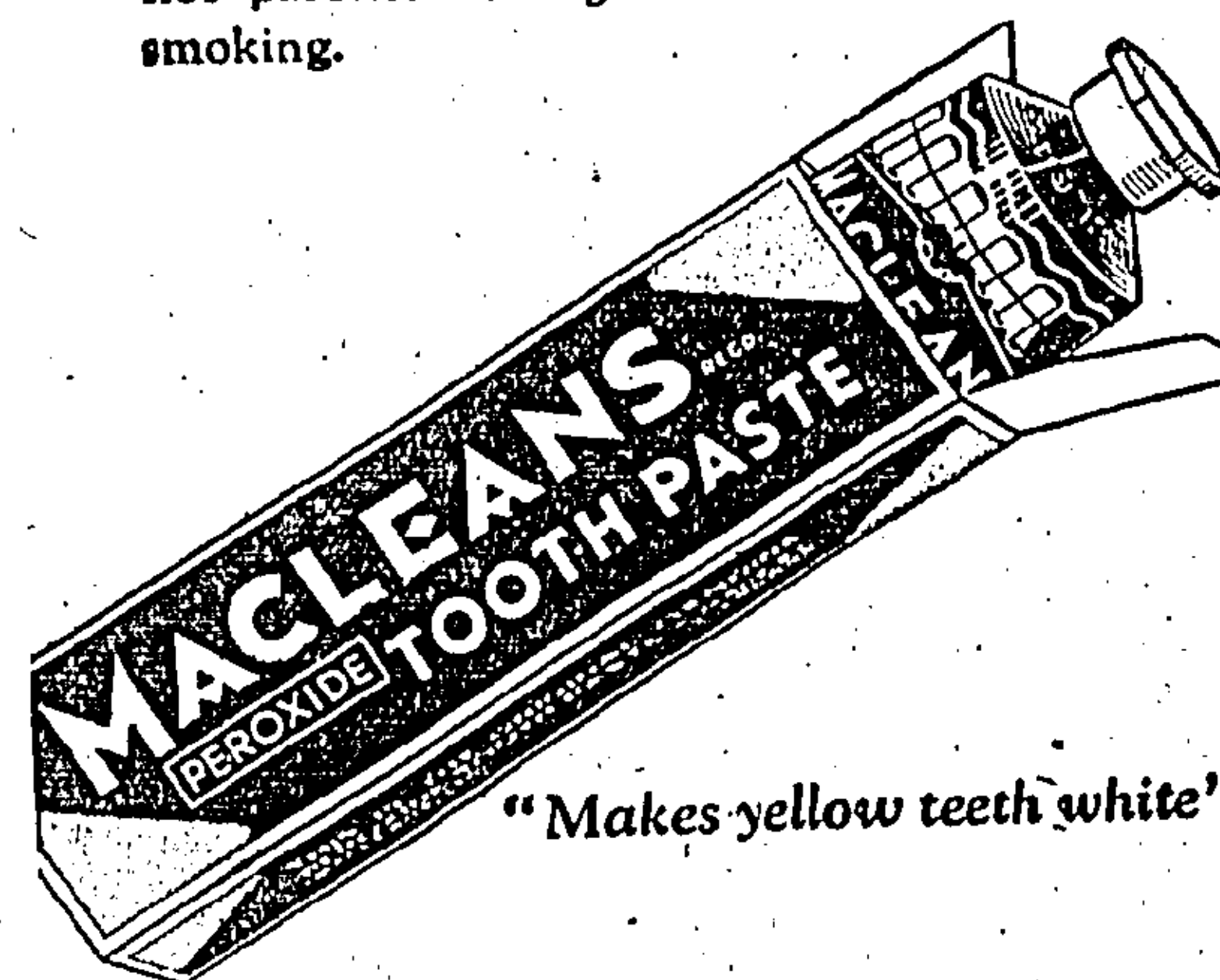
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SMOKE—and be proud of your teeth!

Macleans is the toothpaste for smokers! It contains a special solvent that no stain can resist—that removes every trace left by tobacco. Then its safe whitening and polishing ingredients do their work—gently but very thoroughly.

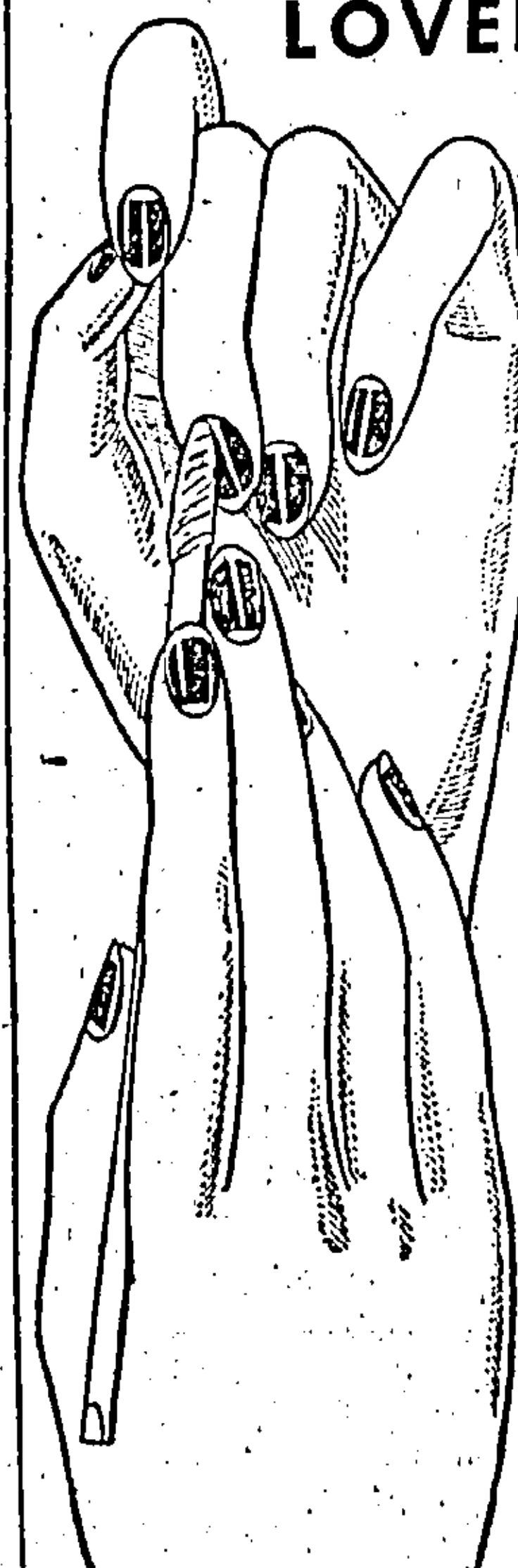
Your mouth too, feels cool and fresh after using Macleans Peroxide Toothpaste—it does away completely with the hot parched feeling that often follows smoking.



"Makes yellow teeth white"

LOVELY NAILS

THIS EASY CUTEX WAY



Use the new Cutex Oily Cuticle Remover to keep your fingertips well-groomed. It contains a special oil that helps prevent parched, ragged cuticle.

Remove old polish with Cutex Oily Polish Remover. Its lubricating action benefits the nail and cuticle. Then apply the new Cutex Polish that flows on more smoothly... wears longer... and is usable to the last drop.

You'll want to choose one of the Cutex "smoky" shades that are so soft and glowing—so flattering to your hands—

Old Rose Mauve
Rust Robin Red
Sole Agents for
Hongkong and South China
W. R. Lister & Co.
(China) Ltd.



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Everything for the Complete Manicure

COUNT THE
"TELEGRAPHS"
EVERYWHERE

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Action "Based On Rumours" Withdrawn By Intervener

NO COLLUSION IN IPSWICH CASE

THOROUGH INVESTIGATION INTO ALLEGATIONS

—ATTORNEY GENERAL

The President, Sir Boyd Merriman, heard an application in the Divorce Court in London arising out of the suit which was heard at Suffolk Assizes last October, when Mrs. Ernest Simpson obtained a decree nisi against her husband. Mr. E. A. Simpson did not defend the suit.

The application was listed as one by the King's Proctor "for directions." The Attorney General (Sir Donald Somervell, K.C.) and Mr. Clifford Mortimer appeared for the King's Proctor. Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., and Mr. Walter Frampton were for Mrs. Simpson.

Every seat in the public gallery and the court was occupied some time before the Judge sat. Queues gathered outside the entrances to the court vainly attempting to secure admittance.

The Attorney General rose immediately the president took his seat. Sir Donald said: "In these proceedings I appear with Mr. Clifford Mortimer on behalf of the King's Proctor."

"This was an undefended suit, in which the wife, the petitioner, on October 27, 1936, obtained a decree nisi at Ipswich Assizes on the ground of the adultery of the respondent with a woman described in the petition as Mrs. E. H. Kennedy at the Hotel de Paris, Bray, on July 21-22 and July 22-23, 1936."

"The venue of the trial was fixed at Ipswich Assizes by order of Mr. Registrar Long on the application of petitioner, supported by an affidavit of her solicitor that at the time the

Ipswich Assizes would be held the petitioner would be residing at Beech House, Felixstowe.

"That was done under section 70 of the Judicial Procedure Act."

AN INTERVENTION
"On December 3, 1936, a Mr. Stephenson intervened and alleged in his notice of appearance that he proposed to show cause why the decree nisi should not be made absolute by reason of material facts not having been brought before the court, and or by reason of the decree having been obtained by collusion."

"Notice of the appearance was given by Mr. Stephenson to the petitioner's solicitors on December 10. 'No further step was taken in this intervention by Mr. Stephenson, except that on December 14 he gave notice by letter to the petitioner's solicitors that it was not his intention to file affidavits, or proceed further with this matter.'

"As I understand it, having regard to rule 50, a decree nisi cannot be made absolute so long as an appearance entered by an intervenor remains on the file."

"On January 19," continued the Attorney General, "your Lordship directed that the King's Proctor's notice should be drawn to the intervention and requested that it should be investigated."

REQUEST TO KING'S PROCTOR
"I would like, if I may, to read the letter which the King's Proctor received from the Senior Registrar, which is the basis on which I appear here this morning."

"I am directed by the President (the letter read) to bring to your notice an intervention, after the decree nisi, of Francis Stephenson in the suit of Simpson against Simpson, and a request that you will be good enough to assist me by investigating the intervention."

"I enclose a copy of the appearance entered by the intervenor. The President desires me to call your attention to Matrimonial Causes Rule 02, under which an intervenor is required, within four days of entering an appearance, to file affidavits setting forth the facts upon which he relies."

"The intervenor in this case has not filed any affidavits. The letter continued, 'that, by virtue of the Matrimonial Rule 50 a decree absolute cannot be pronounced so long as this appearance remains upon the record, and that, after completing your investigations, it will, of course, be open to you to apply for directions as to the manner in which the appearance should be dealt with, either alone or in conjunction with such investigations as you may make.'

"The President desires me to say that, if it is desired to make an application, it will be heard in open court, and the file of papers is, as usual, open to your investigation at the divorce register."

BASED ON RUMOURS
"We understand," Attorney General proceeded, "that your Lordship expected and desired the King's Proctor to report on the matter referred to, and any other matter which he might think proper, at an early date—not to wait until the final date at which application might be made for a decree absolute—and I have appeared this morning on the application for directions which the letter indicated should be made."

"It occurred to me, if I may say so with respect, that your Lordship may have thought it possible that Mr. Stephenson, at the time that he made his intervention, had information or available evidence in his possession, but had decided not to proceed for considerations irrelevant to the administration of justice."

"The King's Proctor saw Mr. Stephenson, who stated that the grounds of his intervention were—

and these I think were stated in the document that the suit was a collusive one, and that there had been conduct on the part of the petitioner which, unless the Court exercised its discretion in her favour, disentitled her to the relief she sought."

"He told the King's Proctor further that he was not possessed of any evidence to support his allegations, and they were based on rumours which he had heard from friends and news which he had seen in the press."

The President: Is Mr. Stephenson here to-day, or represented?

"NO EVIDENCE"

The Attorney General: We gave him notice, and I am told he is here: He further informed the King's Proctor that, having regard to the events which happened in December, 1936, and which are now matters of history, he had decided to withdraw his intervention."

"It is right, I think, therefore, to say that he had decided not to proceed for considerations irrelevant to the administration of justice."

"On the other hand it equally appears that he had no evidence to support his intervention. It is right to say that, if he had not come to the decision referred to, he said he would have made inquiries, but he was unable to indicate to the King's Proctor any source from which it was likely that evidence to justify his intervention would be forthcoming."

"The matter which I wish to deal with this morning does not end there, because, as I shall tell your Lordship later, this case was at that time, and has been since, under careful investigation by the King's Proctor."

"I thought it right to appear myself at these proceedings, chiefly for one reason."

"The King's Proctor, who investigates these matters and intervenes in accordance with my directions, has received a number of letters urging or suggesting that pressure has been brought to bear upon him, or me, to refrain from having this case investigated, or to refrain from bringing before the Court any evidence which might be forthcoming which was, in my opinion, properly to be brought."

"My Lord, there is no truth in either branch of that allegation. No pressure of any kind, or from any source, has been attempted to prevent investigation or any action which I might think proper."

"Before I leave that question of alleged pressure I should like to state what I, know, well known to your Lordship, the position of the King's Proctor in these matters with reference to this particular question of intervention."

POSITION OF KING'S PROCTOR
"Section 183 of the Supreme Court Judicature Consolidation Act, 1925, subsection 2, says:

"After the pronouncing of a decree nisi, and before the decree is made absolute, any person may, in the prescribed manner, show cause why the decree should not be made absolute by reason of the decree having been obtained by collusion, or by reason of material facts not having been brought before the Court, and in any such case the Court may make the decree absolute or otherwise deal with the case as it thinks fit."

"That section is, of course, at large, and authorises any person to intervene in the prescribed manner," Sir Donald proceeded.

"It is under that section that the King's Proctor intervenes in the ordinary case after the decree nisi. He intervenes as 'any person.'"

"It is therefore perhaps worth submitting or pointing out that pressure of the kind suggested would have been singularly futile because under the words of the section the King's Proctor has no exclusive power or authority to intervene in the Court."

"So much for pressure."

"Nor is there any truth in the suggestion that the King's Proctor has, upon his own motion or under my direction, treated this case in any way differently from that in which he treats other cases—by following up any line of inquiry suggested to him, or by making inquiries upon his own account. If circumstances suggest in any way that such inquiries ought to be made."

"THOROUGH INVESTIGATION"
"In this case the King's Proctor has had a large number of letters from outside, based, for the most part, upon the merest gossip and rumour, others without suggesting in any way that the writers had any source of information to suggest that investigation should be made."

"Apart from those letters there were circumstances connected with this case which made it, in my opinion, a proper case for investigation."

"Among other circumstances there was the fact—referred to in a number of communications received—that a case, which might ordinarily have been expected to come on in London in fact came on at Ipswich."

"There were other matters which I don't think it is necessary—nor do I think it would be proper—to particularise."

"It is sufficient to say that there were circumstances which, in our view, made it a proper case for investigation and, at some time prior to the reference of the King's Proctor to the Court, the King's Proctor had, in the ordinary course of his duties, been carrying out a thorough investigation of the case."

THREE LINES OF INQUIRY
"In making those inquiries he had three matters in mind:

(1) Whether the case was an arranged or collusive one.
(2) Whether the petitioner was an

necessary to, or connived at, the adultery of the respondent."

(3) Whether there had been conduct on the part of the petitioner which, unless the Court exercised its discretion in her favour, disentitled her to the relief she sought."

"Lines of inquiry suggested were followed up by the King's Proctor, who applied his own great experience throughout the investigation of this matter to see whether there was any evidence of any matters proper to be brought before the Court."

"Though there were the three heads of inquiry I have just stated there were only two matters which the intervenor communicated."

Sir Boyd Merriman: Collusion of the one hand and conduct which ought to have been brought to the notice of the Court on the other."

MISAPPREHENSION

Sir Donald Somervell: It raised everything. Before informing you what the result of the inquiries was I should like to make one or two other observations on the King's Proctor's powers in these matters. There seems to be some misapprehension."

"It may surprise you to know," the Attorney General went on, "that in some of the communications, and also in some of the statements which have appeared in foreign newspapers, it appears to be thought that the King's Proctor in this country has some executive power under which, quite independently of any action by the Court, he can declare that a divorce should not go through, and therefore a divorce does not go through."

"Coming a little nearer to realities, it is, I think, not perhaps generally realised that the King's Proctor has, of course, no power of any kind to compel anyone whom he approaches to answer questions or to give information."

"He has to rely solely on evidence voluntarily given by those willing to appear as witnesses."

"He is, of course, in that respect in exactly the same position as a private intervenor or party to a case, or anyone else in this country, with one or two statutory exceptions, which cover a very small compass."

"In making this general observation that the King's Proctor can rely, and rely only, on evidence of those willing to appear, I do not imply that in this case, or in any other individual case, there are facts on which intervention could be based if only evidence was forthcoming."

"It would be quite wrong and contrary to the principles on which our law is based to make any such suggestion. In these courts we are concerned only with facts provable by evidence."

"The result of the King's Proctor's inquiries hitherto, on all aspects of this case, including points mentioned by the intervenor and the discussions which he had with me, is that there is no evidence which would justify me in directing intervention."

"This statement covers the three points, including those mentioned by the intervenor. We thought it right to inform the Court of the result of our inquiries hitherto up to this date."

MR. STEPHENSON'S WITHDRAWAL
When the Attorney General resumed his seat Sir Boyd Merriman inquired "Is Mr. Stephenson here?"

An elderly man who was sitting at the solicitors' table at the front of the court stood up and answered, "Yes, my lord."

"I would like to just say this, my lord," he observed. "The facts as put before your Lordship by the learned Attorney General are substantially correct, and that applies to any steps taken by me and anything that may have been said by me since."

"I adhere to my decision to withdraw, and I will consent to any order," Mr. Stephenson added.

MR. N. BIRKETT
Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., then addressed the Court.

"The words I desire to say will be very few," he told the President. "I shall be understood if I do not follow the Attorney General in the comprehensive statement he has made, dealing with the many matters of public importance which affected him, of course, particularly."

"Hearing the details of this application, as I do now for the first time, on behalf of the petitioner I welcome that full and comprehensive statement for this reason—it is impossible for the petitioner to deal with rumours and gossip."

"It is impossible for her to deal with allegations of pressure, and a statement of that kind cannot fail to do harm."

"On January 19 this year we, acting for the petitioner, received this letter from the Senior Registrar—

"I have to inform you that 'by direction of the President I have requested the King's Proctor to assist his Lordship by investigating the appearance of Mr. Francis Stephenson in the above suit, and the grounds for such intervention.'"

"On January 21 this answer on behalf of the petitioner was returned: 'Sir, we beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, the contents of which we observe. If we are able to give any assistance to the King's Proctor in the course of his investigations indicated, our services will be at his disposal.'"

"This indicated that so far as the inquiry by the King's Proctor into all the relevant matters connected with this case was concerned the petitioner and those acting for the petitioner were anxious to co-operate in the fullest inquiry into all those matters."

"In view of the statement of the (Continued on Page 7.)

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MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1937.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND POSITION

Although what has come to be known as the hard core of British unemployment remains, there are welcome signs that some impression is being made on the problem by a variety of helpful circumstances. For example, the latest figures issued show that, despite additional registrations, the number of jobless last month was 26,000 fewer than in February, and 280,000 less than a year ago. It is true that there are still more than a million and a half out of work, but various plans which the Government is undertaking are expected to bring about a diminution of this number in the near future. What is definitely to the good is the improved financial state of the Unemployed Fund, the condition of which less than six years ago was so low as seriously to alarm those immediately concerned with its administration. It will be recalled that the situation was so grave in October, 1931, that, according to Lord Snowden, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, there was a danger that in another month's time "there would have been no money to pay the unemployed," if drastic measures had not been adopted to deal with the problem. As the result of the financial and political crisis a National Government was formed, and prosperity was gradually restored. Today the Unemployment Fund is not only solvent but it has accumulated an unexpectedly large surplus. Employment has increased to such an extent that a special committee, which has been dealing with Unemployment Insurance, has recommended two substantial improvements of unemployment benefit. A year ago the committee announced its plan for building up a substantial reserve during favourable trade periods for use in times of depression. The policy adopted covered the whole period of a trade cycle, estimated at eight years. It was expected that the accumulated reserve would increase last year from £21,450,000 to £32,272,000; actually the reserves at the end of the year were £6,700,000 more than the

CAN THE MONARCHY SURVIVE?

by

A. J. Cummings



I N recent weeks I have heard a great deal of loose talk about the British monarchy. Probably not many people share the view of a distinguished woman novelist who assured me with a supremely confident air that the monarchy could not last more than five years.

But this reckless expression of opinion is at least characteristic of the widespread scepticism which is a direct result of the disillusionment caused by the Abdication crisis.

It is of no small consequence that as a nation we should clear our minds both about the disillusionment and about the monarchy itself.

We may no longer pretend, as the revolutionary Socialists used to pretend, that the Throne is an institution too negligible to require serious study as a constitutional problem.

The Throne under the Statute of Westminster has become a dominant imperial fact. "The most vital and important link of Empire," wrote Professor Keith in an admirable treatise on this subject, "is the person of the King and the Crown."

★

On the theory that the King is now not only the King of England but of each separate Dominion all the Dominions have direct access to the Sovereign.

This relationship provides indeed the one firm constitutional link between the various nations of the British Commonwealth. If it were broken many intricate problems would at once arise threatening the delicate fabric of imperial "unity"; and one doubts very much whether an effective or permanent substitute could be discovered.

In the Dominions and in the Colonies the sense of personal attachment to the sovereign is very strong. It gives a peculiar warmth and significance to imperial loyalties; and in particular among the coloured races of the Empire this simple anthropomorphic conception of the imperial bond transcends all others.

That is why the crisis of the Abdication, and the poignantly intimate circumstances which it brought into the light of day, came with a crushing shock upon the people of the Empire in every part of the world.

Year after year, by means of an elaborate process of highly selective propaganda, there had been built up a form of king-worship such as was never approached in the far-off days of Absolutism when there was no wireless, no popular Press, no news-reel.

estimates. There will be a still further improvement this year, and the committee, confidently expects to have a surplus of £17,250,000 available for distribution. Spread over the eight-year trade cycle, this gives an annual available surplus of £2,250,000 which will be devoted to a reduction from six days to three of the waiting period before payment of unemployment benefit, and in some cases an increase in the number of days for which benefit is paid. These are substantial improvements, and they serve to indicate that, by sound financing methods, the Government is now in a far better position than ever before to assist those who, despite the gradual national recovery, are still unable to find employment.

Just as George the Fifth was accepted proudly—indeed fondly—in almost every British home as the Father of the Family and as the very incarnation of dutiful public service, so his son Edward, Britain's "ambassador of good will," was invested with all the glory belonging to a debonair and democratic prince, careless (but not too careless) of royal etiquette and boldly sympathetic with the cause of the suffering poor.

Then, in ten destructive days, the entire hero-edifice came tumbling down like a pack of cards. From Capetown to Ottawa, multitudes of loyal British citizens were dumb-founded with dismay.

Millions of school children with memories still close to the wonder of the Silver Jubilee asked insistent questions which bewildered parents could not hope to answer.

Is it surprising that there has been a profound reaction in the public mind, accompanied by misgivings which luscious Coronation propaganda cannot altogether dissipate?

It has been said with monotonous reiteration by politicians and leader-writers that the smooth dispatch with which the Abdication was accomplished proves the essential strength of the British monarchy.

That is not, however, precisely what ordinary people are saying to themselves and to one another.

They are saying, among other things, something like this: "If the most belated and popular prince in the world, occupying the most stable throne in the world, can be so easily disposed of under a friendly Administration, what guarantee is there that an unfriendly Administration might not be tempted by so instructive a precedent with less meritorious motives to get rid of some future sovereign and even to abolish the monarchy itself?"

For many reasons the logical answer that Edward abdicated of his own free will is not a sufficient answer.

Again, ordinary people are sore with the Press. They feel they have been duped. Their suspicions have been aroused on the subject of newspaper king-worship.

★

For nearly a year the British Press creditably kept silence

about the human drama that was being unfolded behind the scene, though the facts were known in every newspaper office and the voracious appetite of the American public was being fed daily by its own Press with screaming headlines and intrusive details of the royal love affair.

Now it is apparent that the nervous shock would have been less severe, and might conceivably have been avoided, if the silence had been broken earlier and Edward had been given time to measure public opinion and respond to it.

The painful experience of last December may not have been in vain if we can learn how to profit by it.

The monarchy, after the rough handling to which the precious fable was then subjected, is in a state of convalescence; but the signs do not indicate that it is actual decay or doomed to early extinction.

For the new king and queen, who have entered upon their heritage at a moment of intense public strain, there is nothing but good will. They know that for some years they will be under a watchful scrutiny. But they are assured of a cordial greeting in the approaching ceremonies of the Coronation.

After that let us rationalise our attitude to the Throne. Let us be on guard against the danger of putting any royal personage on a pedestal of infallibility and looking at him through a haze of pseudo-romantic mysticism.

"The King can do no wrong" is a useful legal fiction. But in a democratic country it is unnecessary and may be perilous even by implication to go on

ascribing semi-divine attributes to a constitutional monarch.

★

There is a plain political purpose in raising on a pinnacle of imaginary human perfection autocratic potentates like Mussolini and Hitler or proletarian dictators like Stalin.

The English author who, after a recent visit to Russia, offered to bet that in ten years time all Soviet Russia will have convinced itself of the Virgin Birth of Stalin uttered the *mot juste*.

In the British Empire we must dispense with such legendary incantations. It is increasingly important on the one hand that the occupant of the Throne should conform to certain standards set by the conventions of the time, that in his public and private life he should remain sensitive to the natural impulse of public opinion.

It is equally important on the other hand that public opinion should not try to convert a vital personality into a graven image or require of the monarch nothing but the constant emanation of a smug respectability.

The Empire in its present guise would not be well served by a graven image. If it is to preserve its direct allegiance to the Throne, as the most powerful unifying force in our imperial relationships, it will look to the sovereign for the magnetising human qualities of sympathy, understanding, individual intelligence and a certain moral courage.

If only we will give it a chance the Throne, I believe, has still a conspicuous and indispensable role to play in the affairs of the British Commonwealth.

MACAO'S NEW GOVERNOR HAS A UNIQUE RECORD

(Special to the "Hong Kong Telegraph.")

RARELY, with possibly a single exception known to history, in the annals of Macao, dating back more than three and a half centuries, has it ever been known that the same official has been appointed for a third term to administer the government of the colony.

This unique record has, however, to be placed to the credit of Dr. Artur Tamagnini de Sousa Barbosa, who accepted the key of the city of our neighbouring colony from the hands of the Chief of the Senate, on behalf of the inhabitants of Macao, at the traditional function invested with so much pomp and dignity on Sunday last as the symbol of his free entry into the Portuguese city.

The columns of the English newspapers published in Hongkong during the past week-end have been filled with details of receptions and speeches of welcome to the new Governor. "New" is, however, not a term that can quite appropriately be employed in respect of Dr. Barbosa. It is in point of fact a new term of office, but not of a new governor. The new term will be that of a tried and capable official, who has shown his worth not only as an administrator of merit and experience, but who might be said also to be a diplomat with ambassadorial attributes and qualifications. In saying so, it is no empty praise of Dr.

are deeply embedded in the hearts of his compatriots in the Far East—and by Far East must be included, besides Hongkong, such places as Shanghai and other cities in China and even in Japan, for Dr. Barbosa has shown that Portuguese sentimentality throughout this British Colony, the Treaty Ports, and the Empire of Japan are not less Portuguese in his estimation than those who come from the mother country.

THE statesmanship of his administration can be justified by the extremely successful diplomatic relations which he promoted, fostered, and developed in the past between Macao and Hongkong on the one hand, and Macao and Canton on the other. His is a record of which any Governor may be proud.

Many must be the recollections of the occasions, both official and private, when he visited Hongkong and both he and the late Donna Maria Anna, his wife, participated in demonstrations of friendship and goodwill in this Colony. The programme of international folk songs and dances which the late Madame Barbosa organised and produced at the Club de Recreio with so much success in the cause of charity was one of the finest entertainments of an international character.

(Continued on Page 4.)

Intervention In Simpson Divorce: Rights Of The King's Proctor

Continued from Page 3.

Attorney General for which I am obliged. I would just desire to indicate this—it will be necessary to take some formal step before I could make the application that this intervention should be dismissed.

"I hope it would be right and proper to intimate that I shall take formal steps quickly to bring this matter before the Court."

TRIAL AT IPSWICH

The President: It may be possible to deal with that matter now.

The President added that the Attorney General mentioned affidavits on which applications for trial at Ipswich were based.

"I have looked at the transcript of the shorthand note," he said, "and see that that matter troubled the learned Judge who tried the case, and I want to know something about it, too."

"I want to know what was the basis of the application for the trial at Ipswich."

Mr. Birkett: I think it is only fair and right to say at once, that as far as the petitioner is herself concerned, in all matters of procedure she acted on advice.

"The trial took place at Ipswich in these circumstances," Mr. Birkett continued.

"In the circumstances of the case as they then existed expedition was desired, and that was the primary consideration. The petitioner at that time was suffering from ill-health."

"A very great nervous strain at the time was imposed upon her, and the only consideration entering into the matter of venue was the matter of expedition. That matter was carefully considered by her advisers, and I may say, not only by solicitors but by counsel, and it was considered with the greatest possible care. It was seen that Reading was the appropriate assize town, as the misconduct alleged was at Bray, and Reading was the appropriate circuit town."

"But it was ascertained that there would be no trial of divorce suits at Reading, and as this consideration of expedition was primary and important, it was then considered that the trial might take place elsewhere. Ipswich was considered, and a residence was taken at Beech House, Undercliff Road, Felixstowe, where the petitioner intended to reside and was, in fact, residing when the trial was held."

"She intended to reside at that address for some time. Afterwards, after the trial, certain considerations arose."

The President (interrupting): That is the matter on which I wish to be informed. The petition discloses a London residence.

Mr. Birkett pointed out that in the affidavit sent to the Registrar the address was given as Beech House, Undercliff Road, Felixstowe, and he rather imagined that he informed the Court at Ipswich how the London address came into the matter.

The President: The learned Judge asked why the trial should be at Ipswich, and was obviously informed by an official of the court that it was by residence. Then there were discussions about the change of address afterwards.

ACTION ON ADVICE

Mr. Birkett then pointed out from a shorthand note of the proceedings at Ipswich that Mrs. Simpson had said she was living at Felixstowe, but that she had a London address at 10, Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park.

The petitioner explained that when the petition was lodged she was living at Bryanston Court, London, W.

"May I say," Mr. Birkett added, "and I want to treat the Court as I hope I always do with complete frankness, this house was taken by the petitioner on advice? It was a fact that she was under medical care, and in taking the house it was felt that that came within the ambit of the rules which deal with the venue of a trial."

Mr. Birkett then drew the President's attention to the rules laid down regarding the affidavits that had to be sent to the Registrar when applying for the fixing of a trial at a certain town. The whole of the matters in regard to Mrs. Simpson's addresses were before the Registrar.

"The Attorney General referred here this morning to rumours and gossip. The petitioner cannot expect to be free from these things, but if it is in anybody's mind that the reason for the removal of this case to Ipswich was to avoid a London trial, or for any other matter which anybody could conceive, I am here to say on behalf of those who were advising Mrs. Simpson at the time that the only reason for the removal to Ipswich was that it was a matter of expedition."

Mr. Birkett added that he was willing to help the President on any other matter he might indicate, and before sitting down he added: "I hope I have made it plain that it was the intention of the petitioner to reside at Felixstowe for some considerable time."

The President: You have put it quite frankly that the residence was

taken to qualify for trial. Well, that is very frank. Now I understand it.

PRESIDENT AND KING'S PROCTOR

The Attorney General, in reply to the President, said he wished to make no further comments, and Sir Boyd Merriam proceeded to give his decision.

"I think it would be useful," the President began, "by way of preface, if I said from the bench the duties which are imposed by law upon the Court and upon the King's Proctor respectively in connection with suits of this kind."

"The duties of the Court and of the King's Proctor are quite independent and distinct. The Attorney General has shown that they are, to some extent, complementary. First of all, as regards the Court, I prefer to express the duty of the Court not in words of my own but by quotation from two judgments given by members of the full Court of Appeal."

The first, Sir Boyd said, arose out of the case of Hyman in 1929. He quoted from the report of the Court of Appeal the words of Lord Justice Scrutton: "The Divorce Court is entrusted with jurisdiction of national importance . . . the marriage tie and the terms upon which it should be dissolved involve far wider consideration than the will or consent of the parties to the marriage."

The President said the late Master of the Rolls summarised in one sentence the positive duty which was laid upon the Court. He said: "The Court is charged, under the original Act and the Consolidation Act, to be satisfied in divorce suits that the case has been proved; that there has not been connivance or collusion in obtaining divorce contrary to the justice of the case; and that if inquiries were justified the court could not forgo its duty."

"It is a duty," went on the President, "which has thus been stated twice by the full Court of Appeal in recent years, in terms which are plain and imperative."

COLLUSION

"In the passage I have just quoted the late Master of the Rolls refers to collusion for the purpose of obtaining a divorce contrary to the justice of the case."

"It may be as well if I say a few words about collusion generally."

"No one has ever attempted an exhaustive definition of collusion, and it would be most unwise to do so, but one aspect of it was described as long ago as 1800 by Lord Stowell."

Lord Stowell said it was an agreement between two parties for one to commit, or appear to commit, an act of adultery in order that the other might obtain a remedy at law as if a real injury had been suffered.

Another aspect of it was put, nearly 100 years later, by Lord St. Heller. He referred to the possible existence of an improper agreement between the parties to suppress material facts. "Either form of fraud is difficult to expose," said the President.

"The duty, therefore, which is imposed upon the Court is as difficult as it is peculiar to the divorce jurisdiction. But it would be idle, for the purposes of this particular case, to consider whether the powers of the Court might not be made easier by amending the wording of the statute."

FOUR COURSES

"Even so, as the Attorney General has pointed out, the statute does provide methods for assisting the Court. In fact, though he has referred to one, there are four courses laid down in the statute by which persons, including the King's Proctor, may assist the Court, and these also are entirely foreign to the ordinary circumstances of litigation. It is here that the rights of the public and the King's Proctor as a member of the public, are provided for, and his duties are defined."

"First of all, the Court itself may direct all necessary papers in a case to be sent to the King's Proctor, who, under the direction of the Attorney General, may instruct counsel to argue before the Court any question in relation to the matter which the Court deems necessary or expedient to have fully argued."

"That power can be exercised by the Court at any time during the progress of the suit, up to the moment when the decree absolute is pronounced. It is not limited to the mere argument of questions of law, but can come up to assist the court on questions of fact."

"Next, any person may, at any time during the progress of the proceedings or before the decree nisi is made absolute, give information to the King's Proctor of any matter material to the due decision of the case, and thereon the King's Proctor takes such steps as the Attorney General may direct. Next, if in consequence of such information or otherwise the King's Proctor suspects collusion, he can intervene."

"It is not necessary to discuss that particular provision any farther, be-



ROYAL ROMANCE—This hitherto unpublished picture of Mrs. Wallis Simpson and the Duke of Windsor was made early in 1935, as they shopped along the Karntner Strasse in Vienna. At that time they were members of a gay party touring in the Mediterranean. Report has it that Mrs. Simpson and the former King will be married next month. He is in exile near Vienna.

cause its only practical importance is that it enables the King's Proctor to intervene before the decree nisi. After the decree nisi the Attorney General has referred is made available to the King's Proctor.

"Finally, after the pronouncement of the decree nisi and before the decree is made absolute, any person may show cause why the decree should not be made absolute by reason of its having been obtained by collusion, or by reason of material facts not having been brought to the notice of the court, and in such case the court may either make the decree absolute, reverse the decree nisi, require further inquiry, or otherwise deal with the case as the court thinks fit."

"As the Attorney General has already stated, one Francis Stephenson, giving an address 26, Ingham Road, Ilford, on December 9 last entered an appearance to show cause why the decree nisi should not be made absolute by reason of material facts not having been brought before the Court, and/or by reason of the decree having been obtained by collusion."

"But he himself has stated—confirming the statement of the Attorney General—that he decided, and apparently decided deliberately, not to comply with the rule which directs that within four days after the entering of the appearance he must file affidavits setting forth the facts on which he relies, and delivering copies to the parties concerned."

"But as the Attorney General has pointed out, mere default by Mr. Stephenson does not get rid of his appearance in the suit, for the petitioner is obliged before proceeding from decree nisi to decree absolute to file an affidavit showing, among other things, that no appearance has been entered, or if an appearance has been entered, showing what proceedings have been taken to deal with it."

ACTION BY THE COURT

"Now what was the history of Mr. Stephenson's intervention? On January 10, as the Attorney General has stated, the Court itself took action, regarding it, as I do, as being of the utmost importance that there should be no legitimate ground for suspicion in the public mind of this case being treated differently from any other case."

"I exercised the right, notwithstanding Mr. Stephenson's own default, to refer his appearance to the King's Proctor, and I gave an express direction that any proceedings arising out of the investigation should be heard in open court."

"No evidence whatever has become available, either of collusion or of material facts not having been brought before the Court at the original hearing."

"That last phrase covers all the possible bars to obtaining a decree. That phrase covers misconduct of the petitioner, connivance, and all the rest of it."

"But reference has been made, and I think quite rightly made, to one particular matter, because it obviously caused Mr. Justice Hadow, in the course, if I may be allowed to say so, of a most careful hearing of this

case, a certain amount of uneasiness which I, in turn, share."

CHOICE OF IPSWICH

"I refer to the fact that at the instance of the petitioner the trial was at the Ipswich Assizes rather than at London, or even at the assize town in the country where the witnesses resided, which, Mr. Birkett tells me, would have been Reading."

"Mr. Birkett has dealt very frankly with this matter, and I think it is as well that I should state quite plainly what I think the position is in this respect."

"First of all, on the general question of the right to have a case tried at an assize town as distinct from London, it may be as well if I say one word, as some confusion appears to exist in regard to this matter."

"By the Administration of Justice Act, 1920, and the Statutory Order made thereunder in 1922, any undefended matrimonial cause may be tried at any of the 27 assize towns prescribed."

"It does not rest, however, entirely with the petitioner whether a particular case is entered at one of the assize towns or in London. By the rules of the court matrimonial causes—other than poor persons' suits—set down for hearing must be referred to the District Registrar, whose orders must be obtained for the case to be set down for trial as required. The petitioner is required to specify whether it is desired to put it down for hearing in London or in one of the assize towns."

"In this case the petition itself showed a London residence. It was not the same as that the petitioner had at the date of the hearing."

"But in the affidavit which Mr. Birkett has quoted, it is stated that the petitioner at the hearing of this suit will be residing at Beech House, Undercliff Road, Felixstowe."

"It shows that the witnesses all reside at Bray-on-Thames, in the county of Berkshire. It cannot be surprising if what appears to be overemphasis on what Mr. Birkett has frankly stated was a temporary residence, has attracted some suspicion."

"It is not difficult to imagine circumstances in which such an affidavit might be evidence of collusion."

NO ULTERIOR MOTIVE

"I think it is only fair to say that, having regard to the congested state of this division, one can understand the desire of the petitioner, without any ulterior motive whatever, to have her petition heard in the provinces within, perhaps, a few weeks, without having to wait her turn in London for many months."

"If there had been any desire to divert attention from this suit, taking leading counsel off his own circuit in an undefended case was hardly the best way to achieve that object."

"It seems reasonably clear that Mr. Birkett is right in saying that the real purpose was expedition. The President then asked Mr. Stephenson if he required any further notice, or whether he was prepared to have the matter dealt with immediately."

Mr. Stephenson replied that he would have the matter dealt with immediately, and Mr. Birkett asked that the appearance should be struck out.

RADIO BROADCAST

Dance Music From The Hongkong Hotel

RECORDED PROGRAMME

Radio Programme Broadcast by Z.B.W. on wavelengths of 355 metres (845 k.c.s.), 31.48 metres (9.52 m.c.s.). 5 p.m. Relay of Dance Music from the Roof-Garden of the Hong Kong Hotel.

6.30 p.m. German Music.

6.55 p.m. Waltz Memories by Orchestre Maccotte.

7.15 p.m. Songs by Nelson Eddy (baritone).

7.30 p.m. Stock Quotations and Exchange Market.

7.35 p.m. Musical Excerpts from "The Street Singer," with a descriptive talk, by members of the Hong Kong Philharmonic Society.

8 p.m. Time, Weather and Announcements.

8.03 p.m. Relay from the Ko Shing Theatre (Chinese).

11 p.m. Close down.

11 p.m. European Programme from Z.E.K., on a Frequency of 640 kilocycles.

8.05 p.m. Patricia Roseborough at the Piano.

Simple Aveu (Thome); To a Wild Rose (MacDowell); A Cavalcade of Martial Tunes; "The Town Talks"—Selection; If I love again (Oakland—Murray).

8.22 p.m. Octet in E Flat Major, Op. 20 (Mendelssohn), played by the International String Octet.

8.55 p.m. London News and Announcements.

9.15 p.m. Variety.

Vocal—Vieux-tu partir un jour? . . . Ninon Vallin (Soprano); Hawaiian—Cibibibin, Valse Bleue . . . Gino Bodin and His Hawaiians; Vocal—Going Home . . . Jack Savary and His Cowboys; Orchestra—Flor Gitana, A Gypsy Lament . . . Don Rico and His Gypsy Girls; Orchestra; Vocal—One of the Little Orphans of the Storm . . . Gracie Fields; Vocal—Jack Hyllon throws a party; Orchestra—Love me, or leave me, Why couldn't it be poor little me? . . . Benny Goodman and his Orchestra; Vocal—Chloe (Song of the Swamp) . . . The Radio Three; Hawaiian—Mauna Loa . . . Kanui and Lulu.

10 p.m. Big Ben.

Dance Music.

10.25 p.m. The Twilight Serenaders Presented by Clarence Wright; a fantasy in music and story.

10.45 p.m. Grand Brass Bands.

Jerome Kern Melodier, Minstrel Memories (No. 2.) (arr. Rimmer).

11 p.m. Close down.

U.S. TRADE WITH ASIA GAINING

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN MONTH OF FEBRUARY

Washington, Apr. 11. The United States trade with Asia showed a remarkable improvement during the month of February this year as compared with that of February last year, as revealed by Department of Commerce figures.

Exports to Asia totalled \$44,499,000, as compared with \$26,724,000. Imports from Asia totalled \$79,404,000 as compared with \$59,341,000.

The improvement included trade with China, Japan and the Philippines in both directions.

Exports to China totalled \$4,264,000 as compared with \$2,420,000; to Japan \$24,745,000 compared with \$13,539,000 and to the Philippines \$6,530,000 as compared with \$4,280,000.

Imports from China totalled \$10,351,000 as compared with \$9,053,000, from Japan \$18,382,000 as compared with \$14,539,000; and the Philippines \$8,669,000 as compared with \$6,696,000.

The pick-up is attributed to the better prices for staple commodities which have stimulated the purchasing capacity of the Asiatic countries.—United Press.

QUEEN MARY HOSPITAL

The new Queen Mary Hospital is to be opened by His Excellency the Governor (Sir Andrew Caldecott) to-morrow (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. It is intimated that lounge suits should be worn by those attending the function.

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FILM DISPUTE DECISION

JUDGMENT GIVEN FOR DEFENDANTS

Judgment for defendants, with costs, was given by the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor, in the Supreme Court this morning in the action brought by Lee Hy-lap, trading as the Tai Tung Company, and Au Hon-fu against the Unique Film Company.

Plaintiffs, who were absent in Court and who failed to show cause on April 9 why a peremptory order for the hearing should not be made, claimed damages for infringement of copyright and injunction from showing and delivery up of all copies of a film entitled "Do Mai Kwai."

Mr. H. C. Macnamara, instructed by the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo, appeared for the defendants.

SAPPERS PLAY PERFECT FOOTBALL TO WIN SHIELD

Co-ordinated Movements And Brilliant Marksmanship

LAND'S AMAZING GOAL

Holders Make History

(By a Special Correspondent)

R. Engineers . . 7. Ulster Rifles 1
(Land 3, Darby 2, Howlett 1) (Goalkeepers)

Never did a team more richly deserve its record-breaking victory than the Royal Engineers who yesterday beat the Ulster Rifles by seven goals to one and carried off the Junior Shield for the third successive year.

Their display was good enough to put many a senior team to shame. Fast, methodical, constructive approach play and defence was supported by one of the finest exhibitions of shooting ever seen in this competition. The Sappers' attack was irresistible, running the Ulsters' defence to a standstill in the second half.

Some of the goals scored were brilliant. The first of Land's three goals will hereafter rank on equal footing with that of Lee Wai-tong's score recently against the Club. It was a lightning 30 yards-range drive which sent the ball like a rocket into the net, neither friend nor foe being aware that a goal had been scored until a second or so had passed. Land scored two more immediately after this, and the Sappers were six to the good before Conney obtained the Rifles' consolation point.

Playing with majestic confidence, the Engineers quickly repulsed the early offensives of the Rifles, and then took complete command of the game. The forward line functioned in perfect harmony, and by means of swift and accurate passing made ground so rapidly that the Rifles' defenders were unable to position themselves to counter the onslaughts. They held out gallantly in the first half, when only two goals were conceded, but the pace proved far too hot for them after the interval, and goals came every three or four minutes.

Every man performed with great credit in the Sappers' team. Darby, Howlett, Land, Culland and Hurst excelled themselves in attack, while the half backs, Wilford, Boyling and Dewell were extremely effective in integrating the Rifles' offensives with some sparkling tackles, and giving every assistance needed to their own forwards.

Rifles rearguard were gallant, but it needed a more than average defence to withstand such a brilliant machine as the Engineers for line. Culland was a steady and hard-working defender, and McKlenny an indefatigable centre-half. The forwards, after a promising start receded out of the picture and were seldom a serious threat.

Howlett opened the scoring for the Sapper and before the interval Darby added a second. Land obtained three quick goals after the change-over and Culland registered the sixth before Godney replied for the losers. Before the close, Darby broke through again to score the Engineers' seventh point.



Rowlands, Fusiliers goalkeeper had the better of this little tussle with Lee Wai-tong (facing camera). Actually the picture shows Lee guilty of a technical foul, as he is kicking at the ball while it is still in the goalkeeper's possession. This was an incident in Saturday's Shield final in which South China "A" beat Fusiliers 2-0 (Photo: Mee Cheung).

Colony Tennis Championships

RUMJAHN PLAYS KONG THIS AFTERNOON

(By "Veritas")

The Hongkong Cricket Club committee is offering the public one of the most entertaining of the quarter-final matches in the Colony singles tennis championship for the first encounter on the stand court which opens today.

S. A. Rumjahn, strongly fancied in many quarters, as successor champion to Paul Kong, will face Paul Kong for right of entry into the semi-final.

Kong's performance in the previous round against Captain Coppinger was not particularly impressive, but it should be observed that this was not Kong at his best. He is much more at home against a hard hitter of the Rumjahn type, and one still recalls his excellent showing against Sirdar last year. Kong is regarded by his admirers as being in better form now than then, while it is generally admitted that Rumjahn has not yet touched his best.

Thus the indications are that a thoroughly good match will be seen. One does not hesitate to name Rumjahn as winner because he is always so much better in these more important ties. Kong's steadiness may well win him a set, but I do not think he can counter Rumjahn's attacking game sufficiently to win the match.

Two other singles matches are scheduled on outside courts. W. J. Howard plays H. D. Rumjahn and is almost certain to be booked for defeat. E. C. Fincher is supposed to play Wong Fuk-nam, but I doubt if the match will be played as I understand Fincher cannot manage to play

to-day.

The arranged programme is:

OPEN SINGLES

S. A. Rumjahn v. Paul Kong (Stand Court)
W. J. Howard v. H. D. Rumjahn
E. C. Fincher v. Wong Fuk-nam

CLUB HANDICAP SINGLES

A. C. I. Bowker (Scr.) v. J. Thompson (owe 1/6)
E. V. Harrison (owe 3/6) v. D. S. Robb (rec. 15)

Club Tennis

Howard Loses Kowloon Tong Semi-Final

Playing in the semi-final of the Kowloon Tong tennis championship yesterday, S. A. Gray beat W. J. Howard in straight sets of 6-3, 7-5, 6-1.

Howard, who beat Ng Kam-chuen in the Colony championship last week and playing H. D. Rumjahn in the third round today, was not at his best, being beaten in the longer rallies. He did not obtain full control over his shots and was inclined to overhit when pressed.

Gray was steady, especially from the baseline, and though behind 1-3 in the second set, caught up and led 5-3. Then Howard recovered again and levelled at five-all, but could not sustain the effort.

The winner went to five-love in the final set. Howard being completely unsettled. Gray meets A. Chan in the final.

RACE PROGRAMME

EVENTS FOR THE FOURTH MEETING

The programme for the Fourth Extra Race Meeting of the Hongkong Jockey Club, April 24, follows:

1.—Charters Towers Handicap.—For Australian Subscription Ponies. "B" Class. Six Furlongs.
2.—Mount Davis Handicap.—First Section. For China Ponies, "O" Class. One and a Quarter Miles.
3.—St. George's Plate.—A Handicap for China Ponies, Griffins of the Season. One and a Quarter Miles.
4.—The "Hunchbacks" Plate.—To be ridden by Jockeys who have not won ten races anywhere at any time. Jockeys. 2 lb. penalty for each race won maximum penalty: 10 lb. One Mile.
5.—High West Handicap.—For China Ponies, "B" Class. One Mile.
6.—Canterbury Park Handicap.—For Australian Subscription Ponies of this Season. Six Furlongs.
7.—Tai-Mo-Shan Handicap.—First Section. For China Ponies, "D" Class. From the 1 1/2 Mile Post (About 5 Furlongs).
The Mount Davis and Tai-Mo-Shan Handicaps will be run in two sections.

Daily Double Event.—Fifth and Seventh Races.
Entries close at Noon on Thursday, April 15.

HAYWARD & WODEHOUSE SNATCH VICTORY FROM INDIANS' GRASP SAVE THE CLUB FROM ANNIHILATION

(By "Veritas")

SATURDAY'S cricket match intended to decide the first division championship had just reached the stage when the complete annihilation of the Club by the I.R.C. appeared to be but a matter of time, when A. W. Hayward, impassively poking a straight bat at anything which threatened his wicket, and R. L. D. Wodehouse, batting really well, became associated in a partnership of 60 runs and saved the day, as well as the title, for the Cricket Club.

To these two, who survived a very nasty crisis, unstinted praise. Hayward was terribly tedious, but for that he could not be greatly blamed as it was the only game to play under the circumstances, once the Club had decided to play for a draw.

An outright decision would have been more satisfactory, and I believe the Club would have made an attempt to save the runs if they had not started so disastrously. Once the first two wickets had fallen for three runs, the Club had either to lose gloriously by having a "dip and a splash" at everything, or to play for a draw. They decided on the latter course after a further five wickets had fallen for an additional 20 odd runs.

I was much more impressed with Wodehouse than I was with Hayward. Wodehouse played the bowling strictly on its merits. Anything a bit loose was punished, while everything which might prove dangerous was played defensively. Hayward, in striking contrast, was only concerned with defending his wicket, and he allowed dozens of run-getting chances to slip by. If the ball was at all outside the off stump, Hayward usually walked across his wicket, waved his bat vaguely, and allowed the wicketkeeper to take the ball.

INDIANS PLAYED GOOD CRICKET

The Indians played extremely good cricket. They batted consistently, no less than six of them scoring 20 or more runs. Only Minu was dismissed for a blob, and this was the outcome of a very fine catch in the "deep" by Fox.

There was a time when the Club attack became masters of the situation and the Indians looked as though they would be dismissed fairly cheaply. After the first two wickets had put on 50 they were scored laboriously, the batsmen taking 70 minutes to get them), the Indians lost three

Destination Of The Cricket Shield Not Yet Known

Though it has been stated that the Hongkong Cricket Club and Indian Recreation Club will become joint holders of the shield for the senior cricket league championship, this has not been officially announced.

The suggestion came from the captains of the two teams, but the decision rests with the committee. The captains, however, feel the season is too far advanced to permit of another play-off, and it is more than likely the committee will agree with this.

more wickets for an additional 45. But "tall" wagged gloriously. A. H. Madur stayed in a long time to contribute a faultless 31, while A. R. Kitchell and A. A. Rumjahn, batting No. 9 and No. 10 respectively scored 24 and 21 to help take the total along to 170.

Y. el Arculli batted stylishly for his 24, but F. M. el Arculli had three "lives" in his first over. He should have been run out but Owen-Hughes was slow in sizing up the position. Then off successive balls, Frost dropped Arculli in the "country". The first chance was not easy, the second was. Owen-Hughes was the bowler thus victimised. Instead of being out for a duck, Arculli made a dozen. Finally he was beautifully dropped by Holden fielding on the Naval Yard boundary.

Duckitt was the only bowler who could keep the batsmen subdued, and his 6 for 33 in 13 overs was the result of some good work, ably supported in the field. Hayward delighted with two smart stumpings,

and some excellent catches were made by Holden, Frost and Fox.

OWEN-HUGHES OVERWORKED

The Club attack might have been hounded a little more discriminately. Owen-Hughes had far too long a spell, and he was seldom dangerous as he bowled his going away balls too far outside the off stump. Holden might have been tried from the Law Courts end. But one could sympathise with Hayward. His attack was obviously limited, and although in Duckitt he discovered a successful transfer for one end, at the other Wodehouse and Owen-Hughes yielded runs steadily.

I thought the Indians, having reached the 150 mark soon after 4 o'clock, might have applied the declaration. As it was they batted right through to aggregate 170 and left the Club with only an hour and ten minutes to score 180 in 105 minutes was a tall order.

The Club suffered a series of early shocks. Minu got past Owen-Hughes's defence with only a single score, and a run later Frost was bowled to M. el Arculli. I did not like the appeal nor the decision. The ball was obviously very high. Neither was the appeal (also upheld) against Gillespie particularly good. The ball appeared to break from outside the leg stump. It was a pity an element of doubt existed over two such important wickets. However, Club's troubles were by no means over. Neve was bowled neck and crop by M. el Arculli. Nelson was stupidly run out through his own laziness. Duckitt fell into A. A. Rumjahn's trap and was c. and b. and Fox was brilliantly caught by A. A. Rumjahn in the slips. The Indian diving full length to hold a sharp one.

RUMJAHN'S MISTAKE

Thus seven wickets had gone for a meagre 27 runs. During this period A. H. Rumjahn made constant bowling changes at the Naval Yard end. M. Arculli was taken off after two overs, likewise A. A. Rumjahn. E. D. G. Hand, c. Freeman, b. Hall. F. M. el Arculli, c. Madur had a brief spell.

Minu was persisted with at the other end, and this was probably Rumjahn's big mistake. Like Owen-Hughes, Minu did not look like getting wickets after his first success. He held the runs down it is true, but he was kept on for too long. His first spell lasted 70 minutes. Rumjahn should have tried some of his other bowlers who had more with earlier successes in place of Minu.

Nevertheless, the Indians looked perfectly safe for a handsome win. But they hadn't reckoned on the dourness of Hayward and the batting skill of Wodehouse. These two struggled, rather painfully at times, I fear, to overcome the bowlers and they succeeded. At 6.15 the score had been advanced to 87 and they were still together. Wodehouse scored 39, and though he was a wee bit lucky on two occasions, it must be said that he batted with great courage and no little ability. Hayward's passive resistance at the other end acted as an ideal foil.

The Indians bowled well and fielded magnificently. One felt they were denied a victory which was theirs by right, yet the perfect defensive play of Hayward and Wodehouse was just as important a phase of the match as the earlier achievements of the Sookmopoo players.

World Record Swimming Mark Tied

Amsterdam, Apr. 11.
Miss Jopie Waaiberg to-day equalled the world record swimming mark set by Miss Maychatta of Japan when she swam the 200 metre breaststroke in three minutes 4/10th seconds.

Her same swim beat the existing European record of three minutes 5/10th seconds established by Martha Genenger of Germany.—Reuter.

BADMINTON SEASON ENDS THIS EVENING

Displays At Recreio

(By "Veritas")

Sir Williams Hornell, one of the Hongkong Badminton Association's hon. vice-presidents will be among the principal guests at to-night's official winding-up of the badminton season.

The function takes the form of exhibitions, presentation of the season's trophies, and a dance. It will take place at the Club de Recreio, starting promptly at 8.15.

With the ever-increasing interest displayed by the public in badminton, it is expected that there will be a big crowd present to-night. Ample accommodation will be provided with everybody obtaining an uninterrupted view of the games.

ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME
An attractive programme of matches has been arranged, including men's singles, men's doubles, and mixed doubles. It is hoped the following matches will be played:

Men's Singles.—P. H. Wong, Colony champion, v. P. K. Hui, the University's leading exponent.

Men's doubles.—M. A. Oliveira and J. J. Remedios, runners-up in the Colony championship, v. T. C. Lee and K. L. Yong, brilliant Varsity combination.

Mixed Doubles.—S. P. Chan and Miss W. Cheung, prominent C.R.C. pair, v. E. L. H. Shute of the Free Lancers and Miss M. Silva, leading Recreio lady player.

At the conclusion of the games, the season's prizes including those for the league and the championships, will be presented by Mrs. J. R. Higgs, wife of the President, and the evening will wind up with a dance, for which Mickey's Melody Makers will play.

Price of admission is one dollar, including tax, and it will be possible to purchase refreshments at the club. The Association hopes that followers of badminton will help to make this event the success it deserves by giving it full support.

NEW LIFE FOR COUNTY CRICKET

COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED

By Ronald T. Symond

An important step towards investigating cricket's major problems was taken recently at the meeting of the Advisory County Cricket Committee at Lord's.

A resolution in the name of Warwickshire, inviting the M.C.C. to appoint a commission to undertake a thorough investigation of the problems confronting the first-class counties, was adopted, and the next step was with the M.C.C.

Talking with a member of the Advisory Committee, who has been active in supporting this innovation, I gathered that the prime object is to consider the difficulties of the counties as a whole, rather than the individual problems of particular clubs.

COMPETITION

Cricket as a sporting interest has now to compete with a multitude of counter attractions which did not exist in the old days. But this general truth affects different counties in different ways. Some are still able to flourish owing to favourable circumstances; others have annually to face large deficits and are waning public support.

Although attractive cricket still commands enthusiastic support, doubt exists in many minds as to whether county cricket as at present played can continue long to survive.

Many proposals and suggestions have been aired, seeking to improve the situation, but the time is now ripe for a thorough examination and perhaps reorganisation of first-class cricket generally.

Warwickshire may well be congratulated on initiating a promising development in cricket control.

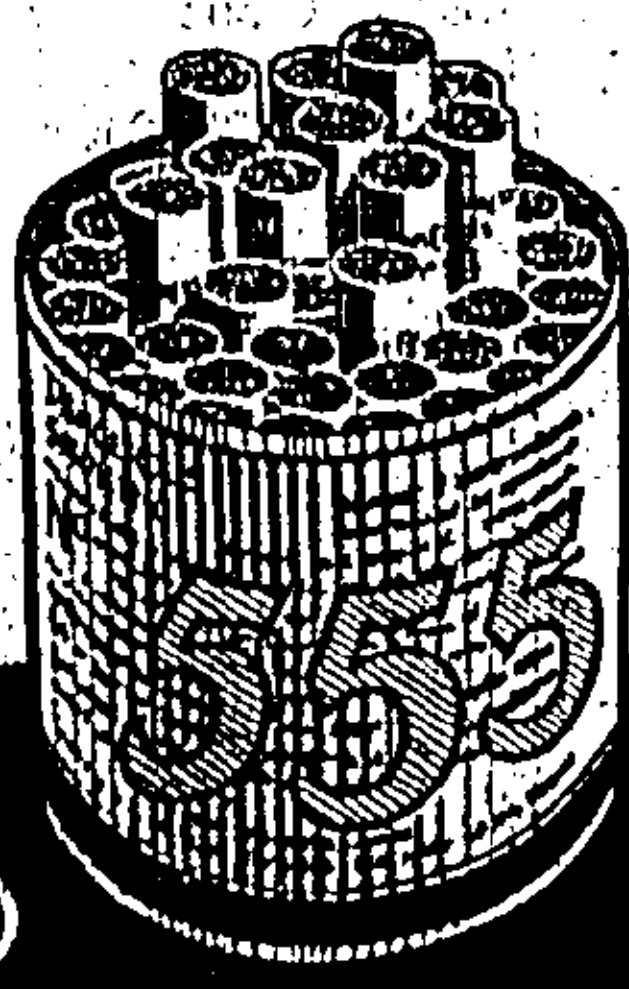
GOING BALD?



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"WISDEN'S" TACKLES CRICKET PROBLEMS OF TO-DAY

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP PROGRAMME TOO LONG

(By a Special Correspondent)

Not very long ago a distinguished cricketer, invited to contribute an article to Wisden's, remarked to me, "It will take me some time, I'm afraid, for one must never forget that in writing for Wisden one is making history."

No greater compliment could be paid to the last and the greatest of Victorian Yellow Backs. Wisden's authority as a record of the game is unique, and a cricketer would not more think of challenging it than of challenging a ukase of the M.C.C. in legislation; and that has been its status ever since its first appearance seventy-three years ago.

Between the slender volume of the 'sixties and the solid bulk of this year's issue there stretches the period that has seen cricket evolve from a purely domestic English amusement into what is almost as much a business as a game, linking every corner of Empire and floodlit with ruthless publicity. Through the increasing sensationalism which has accompanied this process Wisden's preserved untouched its balanced judgment and far-sighted view. Year after year its editors have looked forward as well as back, forming judgment on contemporary tendency and future problem with equal sagacity and rarely indeed have those judgments had to be revised.

This year Mr. Brooks' survey covers a wide field, but his main thesis, in which he finds himself allied with Mr. Warner, is that quality, rather than quantity, is the outstanding need for the game. Few will question his view that the county championship programme is too long, especially now that there is never a season without a visit from some eleven from overseas. Our leading cricketers suffer from being overworked: before the season is half over spectators of any perception must be conscious of a lack of zest in county games, many of which are played in an atmosphere of routine rather than spirited combat. A reduction of fixtures to a maximum of something to revitalise the game: at the same time it would facilitate the playing of such representative matches as North v. South (for years the most eagerly awaited event of our domestic season), games that with their higher technical standard and greater publicity would serve both as trials of temperament, inspiration to achievement and correction of the faulty methods which may escape unscathed from the less exacting inquisition of ordinary county standards. Finally, they would facilitate the concession of at least one, possibly two, more days to each Test match, and thus end the now generally deplored phenomenon of a rubber, to decide which a side has travelled thousands of miles, depending in fact on a single and final match.

TIME-WASTING IRRITANTS
In this connection the editor records the wise warning given to county secretaries by the new secretary of the M.C.C. that their main problems are to reduce the strain upon their players and to give better service to the public. Indeed the summary of Lt.-Col. Rait-Kerr's address to them in December last year is one of the most interesting features of this year's Wisden, and for my own part I welcome particularly his denunciation of the time wasted over unnecessary and excessive intervals and the consistent neglect of the two-minute rule. Inasmuch as the public schools provide the cradle of amateur cricket, is it too much to hope that reform in these respects may begin there?

In writing his annual and always interesting review of school cricket, Mr. Podmore encouragingly records a growing readiness on the part of school captains to take and give a sporting chance with their declarations, and to go out for a win rather than a draw. A draw can be a right and satisfactory end to a game of cricket, but twelve draws in the last fifteen Eton and Harrow matches suggest that our standard of values is wrong somewhere, whilst our experience on that fatal day at Adelaide this winter indicates that enterprise may sometimes spell security better than safety first.

Every Wisden includes some "special features," and this year we can read with interest Mr. Leveson-Gower's reminiscences of Oxford cricket. His own experience of it is, of course, unimpaired; and in reviewing an epoch earlier than his own he has been helped by Mr. A. H. J. Cochrane, prince of speakers at any cricket dinner, and writer of some of the most charming lyrics on the game. Besides some excellent stories, he records for us the interesting view that Varsity cricket is very much to-day what it was forty years ago, and that facts do not support the often-heard view that its representatives are progressively disappearing from county cricket.

Among the cricketers who during the last year passed over to the Elysian fields were some who leave behind them the most vivid memories — Bobby Abel, "the Guv'nor," the jaunty little figure in its chocolate cap, or the sun hat that was always a sinister indication to the fielding side; I can see him now, side with Billy Brockwell, who looked and battled like a cavalry sergeant-major steeped in the doctrine of the "Arme Blanche"; Teddy Wynyard — a very great all-round athlete who played cricket for England and was in a victorious cup side at soccer and won the Cressa run; George Simpson-Hayward, with the flick of his off-breaking lob, and his wonderful figures of six for 43 in a Test match at Johannesburg; and last but surely not least, Bosanquet, *monsieur de l'origine* of the googly, and therefore, as he himself whimsically observed, apparently the source of most of the evils in modern cricket. His own account of his discovery, its development and early fortunes, written in 1925 and most happily reproduced in this year's review, is some of the most fascinating reading on the game that I have met for years.

H. S. A.

LOCAL GOLF ADAMSON CUP QUALIFIER

In the April competition of the Adamson Cup, E. Thompson qualified. He returned a card of 67 (91-24). There were twelve entries.

The Bogey (Par) Pool on the new course at Fanling on April 10 and 11 was cancelled, owing to lack of entries.

RALPH INCE KILLED

London, Apr. 12. Mr. Ralph Ince, 50, for many years associated with the Hollywood motion picture industry, was killed in an automobile smash to-day and his wife was seriously injured. — Reuter Press.



The magnificent challenge cup, presented by His Excellency the Governor (Sir Andrew Caldecott) for the winners of the men's singles badminton championship of the Colony. It will be received by P. H. Wong at the prize distribution this evening. (Photo: staff photographer).

SMUGGLING BLAMED FOR BIG LOSSES

(Continued from Page 1.)

Present were Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo (Chairman), Messrs. Li Tse-fong, J. P. Braga, Tung-fan Lo and L. H. Wood (Directors), Messrs. Wei Tat, M. H. Lo, Kwan Yan-kiang, Hung Tze-ye and Capt. W. E. Kirby (shareholders) and Mr. H. da Luz (Secretary).

Moving the adoption of the report and statement of account Hon. Mr. Lo said: "Gentlemen:—Before we proceed with the formal business, I would like to say how much the Directors regret that they have to record the death, which occurred on 14th August, 1936, of Mr. C. A. da Roza. The late Mr. da Roza was a Director of this Company since 1930, and interest in this period took a deep interest in the affairs of the Company. The Company sustained a great loss by his untimely death."

The Directors' report and audited statement of accounts having been in your hands for some time I will, with your permission, take the source of most of the evils in modern cricket. His own account of his discovery, its development and early fortunes, written in 1925 and most happily reproduced in this year's review, is some of the most fascinating reading on the game that I have met for years.

The loss for the year is \$130,190.33, which has been transferred to Profit and Loss Account, bringing the debit of that account, after deducting a transfer of \$361,145.69 from the Investment Fluctuation Account and the profit on sale of the steamers Lungshan and Sul An during the year amounting to \$39,412.65, to \$236,134.07. Subject to your approval, we recommend that this amount be carried forward to a new account.

It may be explained that the sum of \$361,145.69 which is proposed to transfer from the Investment Fluctuation Account, represents part of a fund which your Directors consider available for writing off a portion of the deficit in the Profit and Loss Account.

When I addressed you last year I commented upon the unsatisfactory position of the river trade. I expressed the hope, however, that the Company's affairs might show some improvement during 1936. I am sorry to say that this hope was not realised and such improvement as in fact occurred took place only during the second half of the year under review.

UNRELIEVED GLOOM
Dealing with the first half of 1936.

SPORT ADVTS.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Fourth Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, 24th April, 1937, (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Exchange Building; the Club House, Happy Valley; the Hong Kong Club; the Sports Club; and the Stables, Shan Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Thursday, 15th April, 1937.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

trade conditions on the River for that earlier period were anything but satisfactory. Indeed, the outlook at one time was one of unrelieved gloom. Freight returns were at their lowest; sugar cargo, on account of a change of governmental policy, had vanished. Cement and fertilizer shipments, for economic reasons, had been considerably curtailed. Competition for the transportation of rice cargoes between the River steamers and native junks became intensified.

Owing to the River at competitive rates, the understanding reached with the Railway Administration, designed to prevent uneconomic passage rates, on which I reported last year, could not be maintained. Passenger returns accordingly received a severe setback, and as a result, your Directors, after careful deliberation, decided to give up the day service from July 1, 1936.

The loss in respect of the period January 1 to June 30, 1936, amounted to \$146,070.43, and it was found necessary to realise the investments then held by the Company. So much for the first half-year. Coming now to the second half, the turn in the tide of the Company's affairs manifested itself. Passenger returns showed improvement, and by Autumn the freight business looked promising. Despite the considerable leeway which the Company had to make up to reach a paying basis, it was pleasing for me to be able to report that such a task was accomplished. The Company managed to hold its own for the remaining months of the year.

The serious decline in the Chinese Currency in June and August caused much loss to the steamers' takings.

NEW SERVICE

On June 1, 1936, the night service from Canton was inaugurated, and to the Customs Authorities the Company must record its appreciation of the co-operation and assistance which have enabled the success of the innovation. The new service readily found favour with the public, and it was not long before the lead set by us was followed by our competitors.

During the year certain subsidies were paid to the Company's steamers, both on the Canton and Macao lines, but subsequently the Company suffered by the advent of further surplus tonnage on the River. The subsidies in question were withdrawn as a result thereof.

Our agreement with Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, having expired, it has been renewed for a further period. The Canton Freight Pool Agreement has also been renewed. Your Directors have been unremitting in their efforts towards the economical running of your steamers. Cost of coal, oils and other stores was, however, much higher in 1936 than in the previous year, and steamers' disbursements consequently showed increases.

The amount of \$37,890.07, that it is proposed should be written off the value of your steamers, represents the usual five per cent. of their book value.

The negotiations with the Chinese Authorities for the registration of the Company's properties in Canton have at last been concluded. We have received the new title deeds, but the official certificates of registration in respect thereof will not be available for a few months.

Towards the end of the year your Directors received a fair offer from Shanghai to purchase the s.s. Lungshan and s.s. Sul An. As the prospects of the steamers being recommissioned appeared remote at the time, your Directors, after careful consideration, decided to accept the offer, and the steamers were accordingly sold.

SMUGGLING MENACE
Smuggling showed no sign of abate-

BRITAIN WON'T ASSIST SPAIN

(Continued from Page 1.)

mittee will give their most serious consideration, and it is the earnest desire of His Majesty's Government that it may be found practicable to reach a solution which will commend itself to the Spanish Government and contribute to a final settlement of the civil war.

Other Problems

"His Majesty's Government realise that the termination of the present troubles will find the Spanish Government faced with serious problems, both external and internal. His Majesty's Government is convinced, however, that, actuated as they are, solely by motives of sympathy and friendship for Spain and the Spanish people, it is in the best interest of Spain that His Majesty's Government should confine their efforts to securing, in as complete a form as possible, non-interference of foreign countries in the Spanish conflict. They are happy to think that this object is one which the Spanish Government have most at heart, and they cannot but feel that the other problems to which Monsieur Del Vayo refers should await the return of peaceful conditions in Spain." — British Wireless.

P. & O. Liner Damaged

Runs Aground Near Port Said

Suez, Apr. 11. Divers have examined the hull of the P. & O. liner, Viceroy of India, which ran aground 5 miles from Port Said.

They report that the ship has damaged her steering gear and her stern plates, but the extent of the damage will not be known until a further examination has been made at Port Said.

Recent reports indicate that it won't be possible to repair the vessel in Egypt. — Reuter.

ment, and the usual toll was exacted from the Company's revenue. The devising of suitable measures to curb the activities of the smugglers continued to exercise the minds of your Directors. The seriousness of the problem will be better understood when it is explained that smugglers to-day possess unlimited resources at their disposal which which to tempt and secure services for their clandestine ends. We can only hope that this fact will be increasingly appreciated and acted upon by the proper authorities.

At this stage of the Company's financial year it may not be wise to indulge in any prophecy. We are still beset by irresponsible and uncommercial competition. There is, however, a feeling of optimism in the air; the outlook to-day is brighter than it has been for some time past. This is, at any rate, something to be thankful for.

I feel that I should not conclude this address without a word of appreciation of the services of the staff, both floating and ashore, for their willing and whole-hearted co-operation in accepting the salary reduction effected last September. To Sir Robert Ho Tung and the Company's Canton Agents the Directors are also indebted for their voluntary offer to accept reduced commission and fees in order to help the Company tide over the difficult times through which we have passed.

With these remarks I beg to propose that the report and accounts as presented be adopted. After this has been seconded I shall endeavour to answer, to the best of my ability, any questions you may wish to ask.

Mr. Hung Tze-ye seconded, and the motion was carried.

OTHER BUSINESS

Capt. Kirby: I would like to ask one question, Mr. Chairman. I notice we had a debit last year of \$50,000 against sundry debtors. This sum has now grown to two and half lakhs. Why is that?

The Chairman: I am glad you drew attention to that matter. Actually it is in connection with the sale of the two steamers. They are to be paid for in instalments. The purchase price was \$225,000.

The re-election of Messrs. Li Tse-fong and J. P. Braga as Directors was carried on the motion of Capt. Kirby, seconded by Mr. Kwan Yan-kiang, Messrs. Linstead and Davis and Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews were re-elected auditors on the motion of Mr. Wei Tat, seconded by Mr. L. C. Wood.

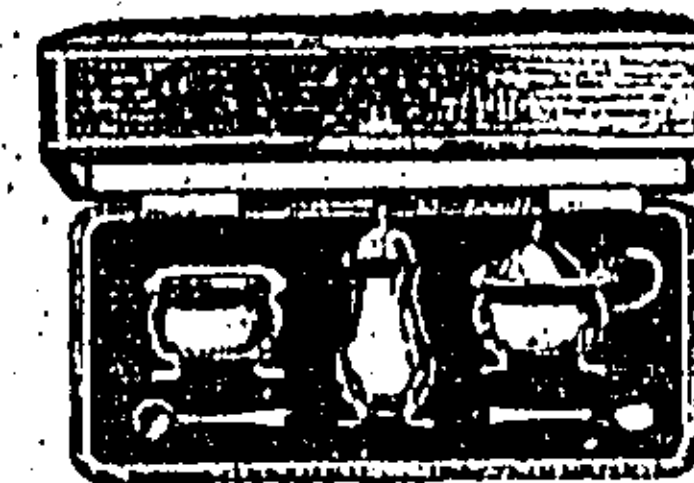
A vote of thanks to the Chairman was proposed by Capt. Kirby and seconded by Mr. M. H. Lo.

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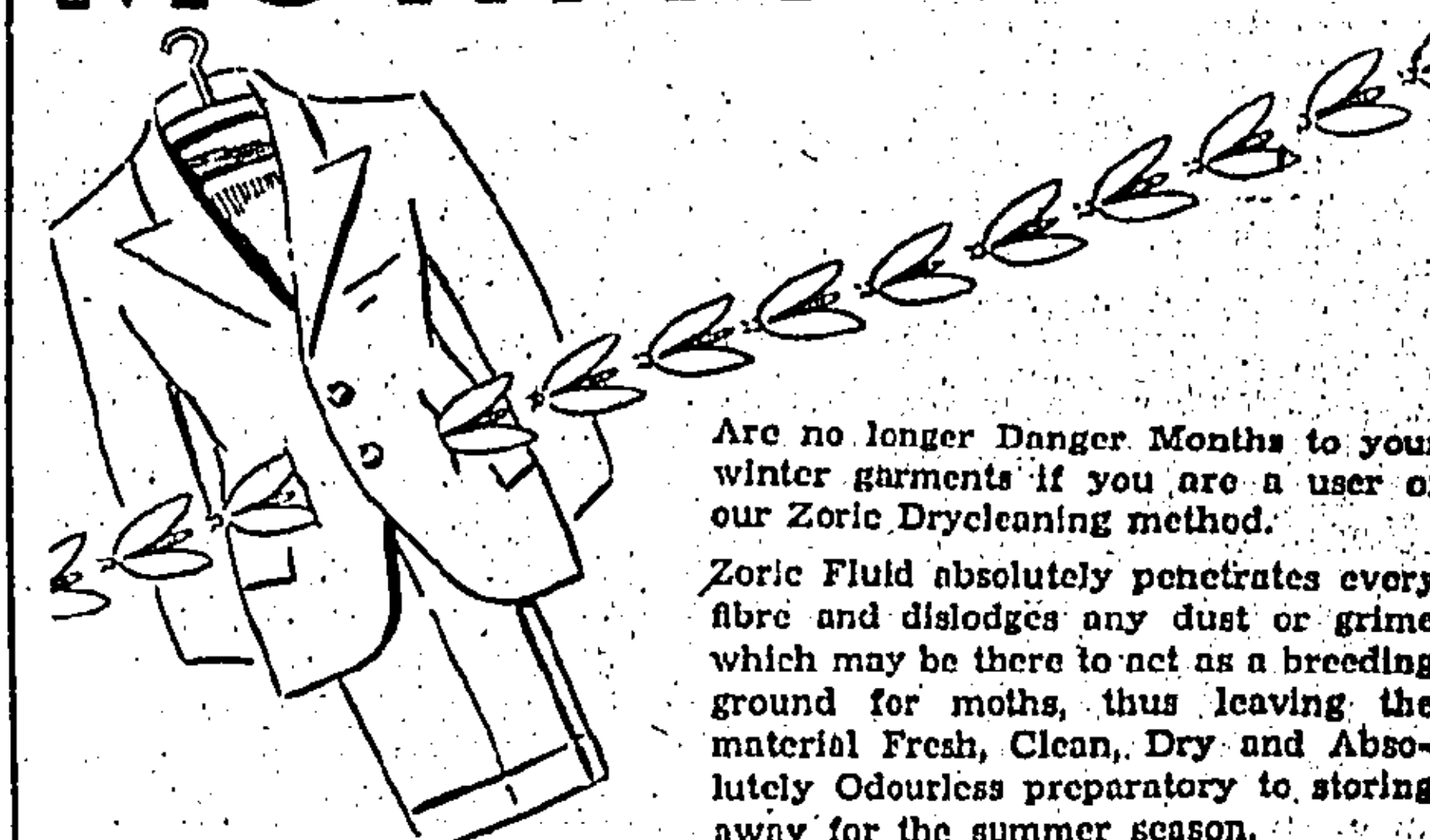
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TO - MORROW WILL ROGERS in
WEDNESDAY "STEAMBOAT round the BEND"

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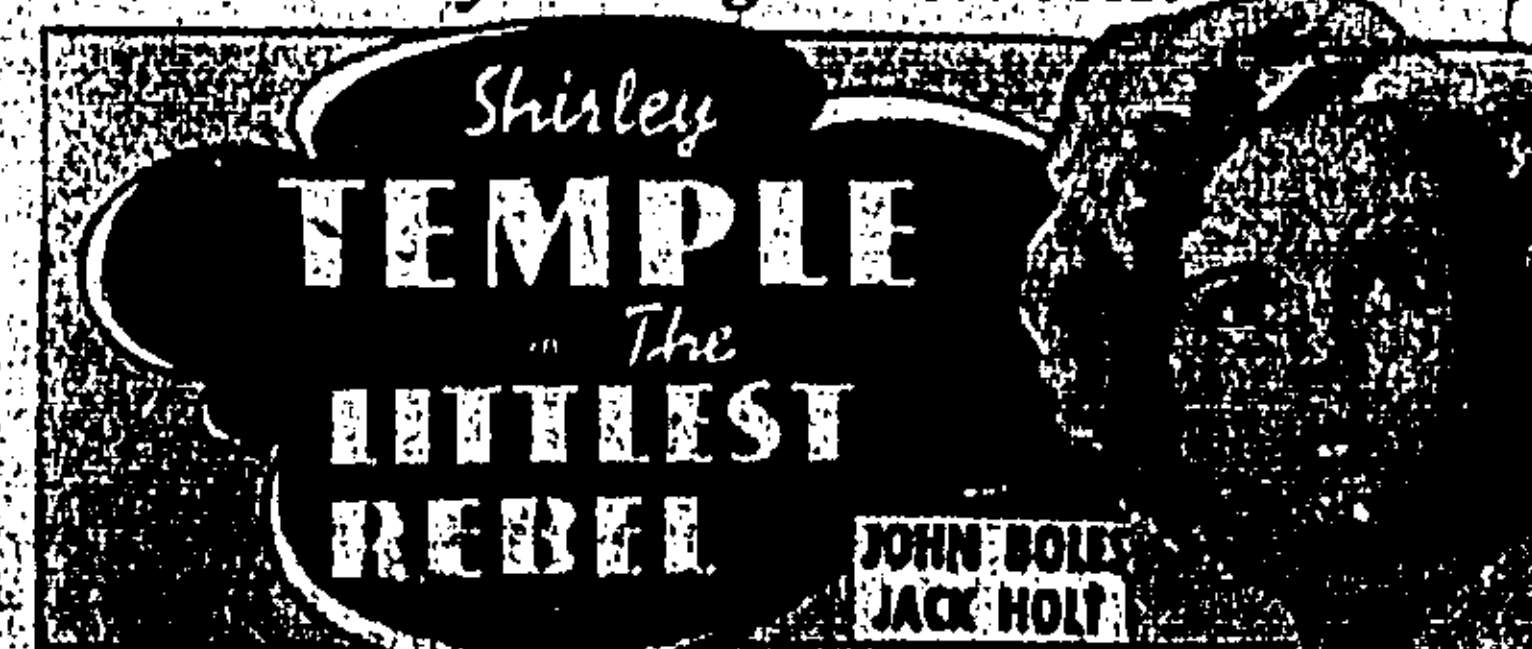
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President for her daddy.

Her best story! Her grandest role!



Shirley TEMPLE
in **THE LITTLE REBEL**
JOHN BOLEY
JACK HOLLY

MADRID SEVERELY SHELLED

Government Thrusts
Said To Be Checked —

Insurgents Also
Badly Pounded

Madrid, April 11.
The old capital city of Spain this morning experienced some of the heaviest shelling it has suffered in weeks. Explosives falling indiscriminately in the main streets. A waiter was killed and four customers, sitting at a cafe window, were wounded by one shell burst. Another shell burst two blocks away from the British Embassy.
It is generally believed that the shelling is a reprisal for the heavy Government attack against various rebel positions around Madrid.
Government artillery replied to the bombardment, heavily shelling the insurgent lines on the outskirts of the city, while planes bombed the insurgent trenches in the Casa de Campo area.
Government troops are also reported to have consolidated the new positions they have taken to the west of the Manzanares River. They are also said to have occupied several new lines of trenches in the Casa de Campo sector. —Reuter.

FRIGHTFUL SCENES

Madrid, April 12.
The rebel batteries in the Casa de Campo sector blasted away at Madrid yesterday in retaliation for the recent Loyalist offensives, and killed scores. The screams of the trapped and wounded arose from the heaps of debris in the streets as the worst bombardment since November 9 continued relentlessly.
This correspondent took refuge in a basement and counted in less than half an hour 16 shells and three shrapnel bombs dropping at the intersection of Granvia and Callamayo streets.
"I saw and heard wounded men, women and children, lying in heaps of brick, mortar and glass, arms and legs protruding here and there," says an eye-witness.
Rescue parties estimate the toll at 75 or 100, and even more.

TRAMCAR SHATTERED

At Salamanca a shell smashed a loaded tramcar.
Meanwhile, for the third successive day, Loyalists tried to storm Agulla Hill, hoping to reach the rebels' stronghold on Mount Garabitas. Fifty anti-motorized planes, led by Agulla, and then proceeded southwards and bombed Frenchmen's bridge, hoping to cut off the insurgents' retreat from University City.
"While I write," this correspondent goes on, "clouds of dust make visibility in the street only one block. The muffled roar of falling walls is clearly audible." —United Press.

CLAIM THRUST CHECKED

Salamanca, April 11.
Insurgent headquarters here claims the fresh Government attacks in the Madrid sector have been repulsed with heavy losses to the millitamen. —Reuter.

BASQUES ATTACK

Santander, April 11.
Government forces are reported to have opened attacks on important objectives on the Basque front, where General Mola's Insurgents are sweeping towards Bilbao. It is still too early to say what the result of these actions will be. —Reuter.

REBEL RAIDERS OUT

Valencia, April 11.
Five civilians were killed and several injured in an insurgent air raid on the village of Sagunto, 18 miles from here. —Reuter.

Case Smacked Of Blackmail

Harbouring Charge
Not Proved

Miao Shao-chi, mess-boy on H.M.S. Delight, was discharged by Mr. W. Schofield at the Central Magistracy this morning when the case against him of harbouring a 14-year-old girl, Fung Fong, was concluded.
Mr. F. H. Loseby, defending, submitted that the charge could not stand and made the following points: that there was doubt as to whether the so-called mother of the girl, was really her mother; he submitted that there was so much conflict in their evidence as to leave reasonable room for doubt; that on the evidence there was a strong suspicion there was a conspiracy between mother and daughter to levy blackmail on the accused.
His Worship: There are serious discrepancies in the evidence of the prosecution and from what Mr. Loseby has said there is too much resemblance in this case to a blackmail plot. Defendant discharged.

VISITING FINLAND AND BALTIC STATES

London, April 11.
The Earl of Plymouth, Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, will, at the invitation of the Governments concerned, pay an official visit to Finland towards the end of May and to the Baltic States on his return journey in the early part of June. Lord Plymouth will be away about a fortnight. —British Wireless.

Waziristan Casualties Announced

Indian Regiment Loses
Maj. H. W. D. Palmer

Severe Losses In
Frontier Fight

New Delhi, Apr. 11.
The casualties among British troops during the recent battle with raskers in South Waziristan are now given as seven British officers killed, together with two British non-commissioned officers and 20 Indians of other ranks.
Five British officers, one British non-commissioned officer, two Indian officers and 37 other ranks were wounded.

The casualty list is as follows:

KILLED

Major H.W.D. Palmer, 3/16th Punjab Regiment;
Capt. M.B. Courtney, 3/16th Punjab Regiment;
Capt. N.M. Durrani, Indian Medical Service;
Lieut. E.C.L. Hinde, Royal Bombay Sappers;
Lieut. M. Earle, Royal Artillery;

BEAUTY QUEEN IN MYSTERY



MYSTERY — Muriel Oxford, English beauty queen chosen Miss Great Britain of 1936, hostess at the champagne party aboard the liner Paris from which Frank Vosper, 37, British playwright and actor, mysteriously disappeared. It was believed he walked through a veranda window and fell overboard. The ship was en route to England.

Lieut. P.S.R. France, Rajput Regiment;
Second Lieut. G.L. Scott, Frontier Force Regiment.

It is now confirmed that two British non-commissioned officers and twenty Indian troops of other ranks were killed in the action.

WOUNDED

Major T.Z. Waters, Royal Indian Army Service Corps;
Capt. S.D. Wilcock, 1/16th Punjab Regiment;
Second Lieut. L.H.M. Parsons, Probyn's Horse;
Capt. A. Paton, Second Mountain Battery;
Lieut. F.D. Robertson, 15th Hyderabad Regiment.

It is now confirmed that one British non-commissioned officer, two Indian officers and 37 other ranks were wounded in the engagement. —Reuter.

N.C.O. CASUALTIES

New Delhi, Apr. 12.
It is now learned that both the non-commissioned officers killed in the Waziristan fighting were men of the Royal Corps of Signals. They are: Sergeant N. Davis and Corporal E. C. Turner. —Reuter.

PREPARE WELCOME

For Mr. Wu Teh-chen,
Kwangtung Governor

Big preparations are being made in Hongkong to welcome Mr. Wu Teh-chen, the newly-appointed Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, who is arriving here this afternoon aboard the s.s. President Coolidge en route to Canton to assume his new post.

Mr. Wu, who has been for several years Mayor of Greater Shanghai, is no stranger to Canton, where he formerly held various offices, and he is extremely popular both there and in Hongkong.
To-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, the Chinese community will give a welcome party to Mr. Wu in the Hongkong Hotel. This event is being organised by over seventy Chinese organisations, and the welcome speech will be delivered by the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kiewit, c.m.g., on behalf of the whole Chinese community. It is expected that there will be fully three hundred people present at the function.

FAMOUS MUSICIAN MOURNED

A.B.L. Ashton Had Two
Strange Hobbies

"The Corrector Of
The Press"

London, Apr. 11.
Mr. Algernon Ashton, the musician, died today. Benvenuto.
Algernon Ashton was even better known to the general public by his innumerable letters to the papers and his interest in tombs. He was born at Durham in 1859, but in 1893 his father, who had been principal tenor at the Cathedral there, went to live at Leipzig where the boy's musical talent enlisted the interest of Moscheles. Entering the Conservatoire at the age of 15, he studied under Reinecke, Jadassohn and E. F. Richter, and won the Helbig prize for composition. Later he became a pupil of Joachim Raff at Frankfurt.

Some of his chamber music and songs were published at Leipzig where his work had a vogue which it has never attained in England. He was a composer of serious aims and some of his pieces have fine qualities. In 1881 he settled in London and four years later was appointed professor of the piano at the Royal College of Music, holding the post till 1910. He gave a number of concerts in London and elsewhere. In 1894 he toured with Ben Davies and Tivadar de Naez.

Music, however, did not monopolise his energies. He spent much time in seeking out and keeping in repair the graves of distinguished persons, and was the means of restoring many noteworthy resting places. In connection with this curious hobby and on many other subjects he wrote countless letters to the newspapers and earned for himself the nickname of "Corrector of the Press."

In 1905 he published a collection of 525 of these and in 1908 a second series of 550. Some years ago he announced that he intended to leave the newspapers to their fate, but he found it impossible to restrain his pen and the flow of letters began again. Ashton's name is included in the Marquis de Ruvigny's Plantagenet Roll as a descendant of Edward III.

Among his compositions are piano trios, 24 piano sonatas, five violin and five cello sonatas, two piano quartets, two string quartets, two piano quintets, songs, organ pieces, overtures and five symphonies.

Drug Traffic Hearings

Numerous Cases In
Sessions Calendar

Fourteen cases, the majority of which concern the drug traffic, are down for trial at this month's Criminal Sessions, which commence on Monday next. The cases are:

Chan Chun, 34-year-old old job carpenter, charged with the manslaughter of his own daughter;

Li Sin, 59, Pang Sang, 33, and Li Yan-tin, 23, charged with armed robbery at No. 4 Kwan Yick Street West point on February 7;

Wong Yat-pong, charged with armed robbery and with causing grievous bodily harm;

Chan Po, 20, charged with unlawful possession of 161,740 heroin pills and four packets of heroin sufficient to make another 350,000 on the ground floor of 49 Kimberley Road;

Wong Yuk, 53-year old widow, charged with unlawful possession of 27,500 heroin pills at 173 Thomson Road, third floor;

Chan Yau, 30, and Toi Wing, 20, charged with unlawful possession of 53,400 pills and 220 ounces of pink mass containing heroin at 11 Ewo Hill Road, third floor;

Cheung Fong, charged with unlawful possession of 10,512 heroin pills, 15 ounces of heroin sufficient to make 275,000 pills and a pink mass capable of making 500 pills at 472 Lockhart Road, third floor;

Leung Mui, 22 year old widow, and Wong Shing, 23, unemployed, charged with unlawful possession of 88,397 heroin pills and half an ounce of crude heroin at 12 Morrison Hill Road, third floor;

Siu Chi, 33, unemployed, charged with unlawful possession of 30,335 heroin pills at a house in Tai Pak Terrace, West Point;

Ho Man, 28, Chan Kam, 32, charged with unlawful possession of 734 ounces of heroin, 29,350 pills and 165 ounces of pink mass containing heroin;

Kwan Lu, 32, unemployed, charged with unlawful possession of 87,610 heroin pills and 28 ounces of pink mass at 47 Yick Yam Street, second floor;

Tang On and Yau Fat charged with unlawful possession of arms at Taipei and Yan Loi and Chan Shing, separately charged with breach of the Deportation Ordinance.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS

U.S. SHIPS DUE TO-MORROW

H.M.S. Falmouth has returned from Shanghai, having conveyed H.M. Ambassador, Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, from this Colony after a recent visit.
H.M.S. Adventure sails to-morrow for Manila.
The U.S.S. Isabel returns from Canton to-morrow with the American Admiral aboard. The U.S.S. Canopus, six submarines and the U.S.S. Pigeon are also due to-morrow.

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ROCHELLE HILDON • HELEN VIDON
SLIM SUMMERSVILLE • ROBERT KENT
Directed by William A. Wellman

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